The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

W. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY. Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 8, 1872. NO. 53.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ Remittances must be made to Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured Registered Letters may be safely sent. Address Postoffice Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Reported Majorities from all the Counties.

Grant's Majority 125,396!

GAIN OVER HARTRANFT 89,769!

The following reported majorities have been received from all the counties, and indicate a majority for Grant of 125,396—a gain of 89,769 over the October election:

	Hartranft.	Buckalew.	Grant.	Greeley.
Adams		273	100	
Allegheny	9,981		20,000	
Armstrong	963		2,500	
Beaver	863		1,500	
Bedford			750	
Berks	6,049			2,500
Blair	1,019		2,000	
Bradford	3,069		4,500	
Bucks		380	1,400	
Butler	545		1,500	
Cambria		107		100
Cameron	41		225	
Carbon		300		
Center		429	250	
Chester	2,876		5,000	
Clarion		856	100	
Clearfield	1,437			500
Clinton	614		100	
Columbia	1,716			1,200
Crawford	568		1,000	
Cumberland		438	500	
Dauphin	2,837		3,500	
Delaware	3,000		3,900	
Elk		565		200
Erie	3,196		3,500	
Fayette		677	1,100	
Forest	75		100	
Franklin	223		1,200	
Fulton	328			150
Greene	1,625			1,700
Huntingdon	559		900	
Indiana	2,305		3,000	
Jefferson	160		400	
Juniata		287		150
Lancaster	4,710		8,000	
Lawrence	1,721		2,000	
Lebanon	1,461		2,100	
Lehigh		1,549		100
Luzerne		2,092	500	
Lycoming		417	250	
McKean	75		225	
Mercer	925		1,900	
Mifflin	97		400	
Monroe	2,181			1,500
Montgomery	9		2,300	
Montour	245		200	
Northampton	3,241			2,500
Northumberland	49		400	
Perry	238		400	
Philadelphia	39,407		*45,416	
Pike	888		500	
Potter	424		600	
Schuylkill		388	1,200	
Snyder	534		700	
Somerset	1,200		1,500	
Sullivan	313		100	
Susquehanna	920		1,500	
Tioga	3,198		4,000	
Union	695		1,000	
Venango	656		1,000	
Warren	843		1,200	
Washington	392		2,500	
Wayne	911	100	200	
Westmoreland	894			250
Wyoming	229			50
York	1,988			500
Total vote	253,387	317,760	137,846	12,450
Majority	50,677		125,396	

*Official.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Enthusiasm Over German Evacuation.

PARIS, November 7.—There is great enthusiasm in theims over the evacuation of that city by the Germans. Buildings were decorated yesterday with French colors and flowers. At night there was a general illumination. A theater was opened last evening for the first time since the occupation of the city of Marseilles.

Irish Comments on the Re-election of Grant.

LONDON, November 7.—The Presidential election in America is the principal topic in the morning papers. The prevailing sentiment is favorable to the administration. The chief subject of complimentary notice is the orderly manner in which the elections were conducted. Much surprise is expressed at the completeness of the Republican triumph.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, November 7.—Mr. Dundas, Liberal, has been elected to Parliament from Richmond.

Cardinal Cullen has returned to Dublin from a visit to Rome.

The Government has prohibited the importation of heifers from the United States.

MADRID, November 7.—The proposed new loan will be lauched about the middle of December.

MADRID, November 8, 3:15 A. M.—A decree has been issued granting a concession to an English company for laying a telegraph cable from Bilbao direct to some point east on the coast of Spain.

The Carlists who entered Spain near Figueros, have cut the telegraph lines between that town and Perpignan, and made prisoners a government courier.

PARIS, November 7.—It is said that Thiers's message to the Assembly leaves unbounced all constitutional questions.

The Markets.

LONDON, November 7, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93; for account 93⅝. American 5-cents—5 20s of 62, 91⅛; 5-20s of 65, 90½; 10-40s, 89; new 5s, 90; 7-30s 91⅜. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £135,000. Sugar—Spot 34s6d@34s 6d; afloat 34s 0d@34s 3d. Linseed oil 29s 6d—29s 9d. Turpentine 36s@38s 6d.

PARIS, November 7.—Rentes 82 francs 95 centimes. LIVERPOOL, November 7.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 9⅞d; middling Orleans 10⅛d; sales 12,000 bales, including for speculation and export 2,000 bales. There were sales of middling upland, for January, at 9 3-16d. Breadstuffs quiet. No winter heat 11s 6d@11s 8d. Flour 30s. Corn 29s 6d. Pork 74s. Bacon 65s. Cumberland middles 34s 6d; short b middles 37s 6d.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 7, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Over all the Northwest and thence to the Ohio valley, Kentucky and Tennessee, rising barometers, northeasterly winds and clear weather, with frosts on Friday morning. On the lakes, and thence over the Eastern and Middle States, clearing, very cold weather, with fresh and brisk northwesterly winds, the South Atlantic States, clearing, weather and northwesterly winds, veering to northerly. On the eastern Gulf, brisk northerly winds, veering northeasterly, with partly cloudy weather. Warning signals are ordered for Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester and Oswego, and are continued for Milwaukee, Grand Haven and Chicago.

CHIMES.

ght Over a Game of Cards—Two Men Fatally Wounded.

ecial Dispatch to the Commercial.

ANNA STATION, OHIO, November 7, 1872.

Quite a serious affair grew out of a game of cards a drinking saloon near Kittler's mill, at this place, which a man named Hampton struck George ithews with a knife in the neck, inflicting a fatal und. Willis Jones, a few minutes later, cut Mr. ithews in the abdomen, letting out his bowels. Smith ed profusely and cannot recover. The quarrel then ew general and several other parties were cut and ised. Some of the parties have been arrested and mmitted.

urder of a Women at Dover, New Jersey.

DOVER, N. J., November 7.—Two Italians came re to-day from New York and visited the shoe re of Giovanni Barnello. One of the men claimed ciotti's housekeeper as his wife, and after a slight ercation stabbed the woman with a stiletto, ding her instantly. Barnello attempted to rescue her d was also stabbed in the abdomen, and will probably die. Both men are under arrest. The air creates great excitement, some of the citizens atting to lynch the murderers.

ntilated Remains of a Murdered Man Found in Two Barrels.

BOSTON, November 7.—Yesterday afternoon a man found floating on the Charles river, near Craigie dge, in two barrels, the body in one and the head d legs in another. The remains were taken ashore d found to be terribly mutilated. The legs and rt had been chopped off the trunk. The body a well dressed, and a gold watch was found in e of the barrels.

spernte Attempt of a Condemned Murderer to Escape.

WESTCHESTER, PA., November 7.—George Grant, fer sentence to be hanged next Wednesday for murder of a woman named Spence, a year ago, made a desperate attempt to escape last night. He acked keeper H. P. Haines while the latter was ng his rounds and killed him. Cooper, another ker keeper, was attracted by the cries of Haines, fired four shots at Grant without wounding him. Grant then proceeded back into his cell and handed. He is still savage and declares he will act the deed, if he had another. His body with rakets and the pistol balls did not take effect. Grant is in a critical condition.

Another Victim of Intemperance.

CLEVELAND, O., November 7.—John Hope, a German, committed suicide at his boarding house in this city, by shooting himself in the head. Liquor supposed to have been the cause.

Childish Murder by Throwing a Train from the Track.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 7.—Train No. 2 on the Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad was thrown from the track, one mile east of Sanborn, to-day, by bank placed maliciously upon the rail. The engine is completely wrecked, and the engineer, D. Messenger, and the fireman, Arthur Hamlin, were instantly killed. No one else was hurt.

ional Option Decided Constitutional in New Jersey.

NEWTON, N. J., November 7.—The Supreme Court this morning unanimously decided that an act to put the question, "Local option, or no license," to the people is constitutional. This is against the opinion of Attorney General Gilchrist, given to the Legislature last winter.

Trace Discovered of the Lost Steamer Missouri.

HAVANA, November 7.—Advices from Nassau to 4th state that the vessels dispatched to the scene the terrible disaster to the steamer Missouri have returned. The crews report that, notwithstanding rough search, not the slightest trace of anything ging to the vessel could be found.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

cCormick & Lynch's canal stables, in Buffalo, e burned on Wednesday night. Between forty d fifty horses and mules perished. Loss about 000.

he Lutheran General Synod of North America ommenced its annual session in Akron, Ohio, yesday.

he steamship Denmark, from Liverpool, arrived New York yesterday.

re occurred at the Maryland penitentiary last , doing damage to the amount of $10,000.

Grant's Victory.

The Figures Increasing.

Republicans Gain Congressmen in Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and Virginia.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

The following States have cast their votes for Grant:

Alabama	10	Nebraska	3
Arkansas	6	Nevada	3
California	6	New Jersey	9
Connecticut	6	New York	35
Delaware	3	New Hampshire	5
Florida	4	North Carolina	10
Illinois	21	Ohio	22
Indiana	15	Oregon	3
Iowa	11	Pennsylvania	29
Kansas	5	Rhode Island	4
Maine	7	South Carolina	7
Massachusetts	13	Vermont	5
Michigan	11	Virginia	11
Mississippi	7	West Virginia	4
Minnesota	5	Wisconsin	10
Total			292

The following States have been carried by Greeley:

Georgia	11	Missouri	12
Kentucky	12	Tennessee	12
Maryland	8		
Total			56

The following States are in doubt:

Louisiana	8	Texas	8
Total			16

TENNESSEE.

The Republicans Jubilate Over the Result—Republicans Elect Eight Congressmen, Including Maynard, at Large.

NASHVILLE, November 7.—The Republicans fired a salute of one hundred guns in Nashville this afternoon in honor of the re-election of Grant and their success in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, TENN., November 7.—Reports of the election received here from Democratic and Republican sources make the Congressional delegation stand as follows: First district, Butler, Republican; Second, Thornburg, Republican; Third, Crutchfield, Republican; Fourth, Bright, Democrat; Fifth, Harrison, Republican; Sixth, Gibbs, Republican; Seventh, Atkins, Democrat; Eighth, Mann, Republican; Ninth, Lewis, Republican. For State at large, Maynard, Republican. If subsequent figures make no changes the delegation will stand eight Republicans to two Democrats. It was generally claimed by the Republicans would carry under the apportionment law more than two districts. The Democrats do not yet give up the Whitehead district. Stokes claims Keeble, but they concede the election of Maynard. Returns from Shelby, Davidson, Sumner and Wilson Hrom has lost heavily upon his vote for Governor in 1870, and fears are entertained in Democratic quarters that he has been beaten. The Republicans expected no such result and are astonished at the prospects. Brown's pacing Williamson, Franklin, Marshall, Bedford, Lauderdale, Hardeman, Weakley, Henry, Shelby, Davidson, DeKalb, Smith and Montgomery, amount to 10,000, whilst Freeman makes a gain of 1,000 in Haywood. If the above figures are kept up in Middle and West Tennessee Brown may be overwhelmed by Freeman's majority. In East Tennessee the Republicans have made large gains in the Legislature, but nothing definite is yet known as to the complexion of their delegation.

MEMPHIS, November 7.—A dispatch from Jackson, Tennessee, to-night, says Mann, Republican, is elected to Congress in the Eighth district.

ALABAMA.

The State Republican by a Small Majority—Legislature in Doubt.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., November 7.—The election in this State is still in doubt. The Republican gain is unexpectedly large in the Northern counties. The Democratic gains and losses are computed on the basis of the Smith and Lindsey vote of 1870, and not upon the figures of last fall. The Democratic vote embraces unofficial returns from twenty-eight counties, polling considerably more than one-half of the vote in the State, and indicates the election of the Republican State ticket by a small majority. Greeley ran slightly behind the State ticket. The Legislature is doubtful, but the Democrats claim a small majority. The Democrats elect Congressmen Sloss and Cabell, Democrats, from Fifth and Sixth districts, are certainly elected. Haudley, Democrat, is probably elected in the Ninth by Pelham, Republican. Bramberg, Liberal, is elected from the First district by 3,000 majority.

KENTUCKY.

Greeley's Majority Only from Seven to Ten Thousand—Two Republican Congressmen Elected.

LOUISVILLE, November 7.—The returns are still very meager. Enough are received, however, to indicate that Grant has carried four of ten Congressional district, with two doubtful and four certain for Greeley. Of the latter two districts the Democrats are elected in all, except Burns, Republican, in the Tenth, Woods, Republican, in the Ninth, and the result not yet certain in the Eighth, but the indications favor Durham, Democrat. The Republican State Committee concede the State gone for Greeley by 7,000 to 10,000.

MISSOURI.

Nothing Definite as to the Result in the State.

ST. LOUIS, November 7.—In most of the counties heard from, Woodson, Democrat, for Governor, runs ahead of Greeley, and Henderson, Republican, for Governor, runs slightly behind Grant. Isaac C. Parker, Republican, for Congress, in South district, has 200 majority. T. T. Crittenden, Democrat, in Seventh district, beats Samuel S. Burdett, Republican, by about 1,000.

The complete returns from this county show that the Republicans have lost their sheriff and probably most of the county officers that they have been claiming.

MICHIGAN.

Republican Triumph Overwhelming—Majority Probably Sixty Thousand—All the Congressmen Republican.

DETROIT, November 7.—Grant's majority in this State will be fifty or sixty thousand. All the Republican Congressmen are elected; Field, in the First district, by 2,000; Waldren, in Second, by 7,000; Willard, in Third, by 8,000; Burrows, in Fourth, by 4,000; Foster, in Fifth, by 5,000; Begole, in Sixth, by 5,000; Conger, in Seventh, by 2,500; Bradley, in Eighth, by 1,000; Hubbell, in Ninth, probably 1,000. The Democrats have elected one member to the Senate, while the House has not more than seven or eight Democrats out of one hundred members.

ARKANSAS.

Grant's Majority Between Two and Three Thousand—The Legislature and Two Congressmen Republican.

LITTLE ROCK, November 7.—The indications are that Baxter, Republican, for Governor, is elected, and the State gone for Grant by two or three thousand. The Legislature is Republican. Asa Hodges, Republican, is probably elected to Congress in the First district; Oliver P. Snyder, Republican, in the Second, and Thomas M. Gunter, Democrat, in the Third.

INDIANA.

Very Bad Showing for the Dem. Libs.

FORT WAYNE, November 7.—The official returns from this, the banner Democratic county of Indiana, show that Grant received 318 more votes than were cast for General Brown in October, while Greeley received 1,178 less than Hendricks. O'Connor received 119 votes in the county. The total vote was 141 less than in October, which shows that a good many Democrats voted for Grant.

NEW YORK.

Majority for Grant and Dix Over Fifty Thousand.

NEW YORK, November 7.—Revised returns to nine o'clock to-night give Grant 47,717 majority in the State, while DIX is over one thousand votes ahead, having 48,881 majority. The majority for each is likely to exceed 50,000.

NEW JERSEY.

Grant's Majority Nearly Fourteen Thousand—Of Republican Congressmen Eighteen Taousand.

NEWARK, N. J., November 7.—New Jersey goes for Grant by nearly 14,000. The Republican Congressmen in the State have about 18,000 majority.

VERMONT.

The Horse Disease Prevents the Receipt of the Full Vote.

MONTPELIER, November 7.—The horses in the State are all sick and the mails, except by railroad, are irregular. Governor Smith, Democrat, for Governor, runs ahead of Greeley, and Henderson, Republican, for Governor, runs slightly behind Grant. Isaac C. Parker, Republican, for Congress, in South district, has 200 majority. T. T. Crittenden, Democrat, in Seventh district, beats Samuel S. Burdett, Republican, by about 1,000.

The complete returns from this county show that the Republicans have lost their sheriff and probably most of the county officers that they have been claiming.

MICHIGAN.

Republican Triumph Overwhelming—Majority Probably Sixty Thousand—All the Congressmen Republican.

DETROIT, November 7.—Grant's majority in this State will be fifty or sixty thousand. All the Republican Congressmen are elected; Field, in the First district, by 2,000; Waldren, in Second, by 7,000; Willard, in Third, by 8,000; Burrows, in Fourth, by 4,000; Foster, in Fifth, by 5,000; Begole, in Sixth, by 5,000; Conger, in Seventh, by 2,500; Bradley, in Eighth, by 1,000; Hubbell, in Ninth, probably 1,000. The Democrats have elected one member to the Senate, while the House has not more than seven or eight Democrats out of one hundred members.

ARKANSAS.

Grant's Majority Between Two and Three Thousand—The Legislature and Two Congressmen Republican.

LITTLE ROCK, November 7.—The indications are that Baxter, Republican, for Governor, is elected, and the State gone for Grant by two or three thousand. The Legislature is Republican. Asa Hodges, Republican, is probably elected to Congress in the First district; Oliver P. Snyder, Republican, in the Second, and Thomas M. Gunter, Democrat, in the Third.

INDIANA.

Very Bad Showing for the Dem. Libs.

FORT WAYNE, November 7.—The official returns from this, the banner Democratic county of Indiana, show that Grant received 318 more votes than were cast for General Brown in October, while Greeley received 1,178 less than Hendricks. O'Connor received 119 votes in the county. The total vote was 141 less than in October, which shows that a good many Democrats voted for Grant.

NEW YORK.

Majority for Grant and Dix Over Fifty Thousand.

NEW YORK, November 7.—Revised returns to nine o'clock to-night give Grant 47,717 majority in the State, while DIX is over one thousand votes ahead, having 48,881 majority. The majority for each is likely to exceed 50,000.

NEW JERSEY.

Grant's Majority Nearly Fourteen Thousand—Of Republican Congressmen Eighteen Taousand.

NEWARK, N. J., November 7.—New Jersey goes for Grant by nearly 14,000. The Republican Congressmen in the State have about 18,000 majority.

VERMONT.

The Horse Disease Prevents the Receipt of the Full Vote.

MONTPELIER, November 7.—The horses in the State are all sick and the mails, except by railroad, are irregular. Governor Smith, Democrat, for Governor, runs ahead of Greeley, and Henderson, Republican, for Governor, runs slightly behind Grant. Isaac C. Parker, Republican, for Congress, in South district, has 200 majority. T. T. Crittenden, Democrat, in Seventh district, beats Samuel S. Burdett, Republican, by about 1,000.

The complete returns from this county show that the Republicans have lost their sheriff and probably most of the county officers that they have been claiming.

KANSAS.

Grant's Majority Placed at Thirty Thousand.

TOPEKA, November 7.—From returns received here by the Republican State Central Committee it is estimated that Grant's majority in this State will be thirty thousand.

MAINE.

First Reports Holding Good.

AUGUSTA, ME., November 7.—Returns from two hundred and thirty-eight towns show a majority of 25,061 for Grant.

GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, GA., November 7.—The result of the election in this district is in doubt. It is thought Hawks, Democrat, for Congress, is defeated.

VIRGINIA.

Heavy Republican Gains—Six of the Nine Congressmen Republicans.

RICHMOND, VA., November 7.—Full county returns come in slowly, but from official and unofficial reports it appears that in forty-two counties and three cities Grant has gained about 12,000 on Walker's majority of 1869, leaving about 7,000 to overcome in the remaining fifty-seven counties. The Republicans are now claiming the State by 3,000 to 5,000.

The heavy gains reported to-day indicate a very marked change in the aspect of the Congressional delegation. It is now claimed by the Republicans that they have not only elected the Representatives in the Second, Third and Fourth districts, but also in the First, Fifth and Sixth, leaving only the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth for the Democrats. There is, however, doubt in regard to the First, Eighth and Sixth districts. A special from Lynchburg says Whitehead, Democrat, is elected in the SIXTH district by 300 majority. In Pittsylvania and Henry counties the Republican gain is 669. These counties are in the Fifth district, in which the contest between Davis, Democrat, and Thomas, Republican, is doubtful. Thomas telegraphs that he is elected.

CALIFORNIA

Grant's Majority Increased a Few Thousand.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 7.—The election returns are still incomplete. The latest place Grant's majority at 9,375.

INDIANA SENATORSHIP.

Card from Mr. Colfax.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 7.—The *Journal* of to-day contains the following:

SOUTH BEND, IND., November 6.—The Chicago *Tribune* of to-day again states that it appears that Mr. Colfax is, after all, a candidate for the Senatorship in Indiana. Even at the risk of subjecting myself to more "cheap wit" by the opposition papers about retiring, I ask the privilege of re-stating in your columns what I have said publicly to tens of thousands in the past month, that I am not a candidate nor an aspirant for any position, Senatorial or Editorial, State or National. I am, of course, for the re-election of the Republican nominee for the Senatorship by the united vote of the members of the Legislature. [Signed] SCHUYLER COLFAX.

PEACE IN MEXICO

Lerdo De Tejada Almost Unanimously Elected President—Submission of Porfirio Diaz to the Government.

CITY OF MEXICO, November 1.—The election for President of Mexico resulted in the almost unanimous choice of Lerdo de Tejada. The votes against him were few and scattering. The programme of the course the President proposes for himself has been made public, and may be condensed into this phrase: "Little politics and much administration." Since a few days ago the President has ceased to exercise the functions of the extraordinary powers with which he is invested by the Congress. The Mexican mind is considered that this is the last time its passions and resentments will be allowed to secure a political triumph over a defeated foe, and that we shall enter upon an era of peace and progress throughout the country. It is reported that President Lerdo intends to restore General Porfirio Diaz to his military and political rank in the army. Publication has been made of the names of the Deputies elected to the Congress which is now ineligible to Congress. It is reported that Senor Manuel Lozada is dead. Gomez Palacio will be appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs.

A son of ex-President Carrera, of Guatemala, was recently fitting out a filibustering party in Chiapas to invade Guatemala. Information was given to the government and the leader was at once disorganized and its organizer banished.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

Its Appearance at Massillon and Mansfield, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MASSILLON, OHIO, November 7, 1872.

It is currently reported that the horse disease has made its appearance in this city. Several horses are sick, being attacked by a cough and swelling of the throat. The first horses affected were the boat horses, with a number of sick, to-day. There are also several cases at Mansfield, Ohio, but the cases do not seem to be of a malignant character, and there is but little perceptible effect on business.

INTERFERENCE WITH MAIL SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, November 7.—The Postoffice Department is in receipt of numerous reports of detentions and failures in the transportation of mails, owing to the prevalence of the horse disease. Complaints are received from Ohio, Illinois, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and some from as far west as Wisconsin.

Antiquity of the Epizootic

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says: "An engraving in the venerable copy of the 'Editio Princeps,' of 'Dryden's Virgil,' represents the effects of a disease very similar to that now in the land. When a gang of men are seen stoutly dragging home an immense load of hay, while the sick beasts are lying about, dying if not dead. The well-remembered passage in the poem may interest the public at present:

EXTRACT FROM DRYDEN'S TRANSLATION OF THE GEORGICS.

The Victor Horse, forgetful of his Food,
The Palm renounces, and abhors the Flood;
He paws the Ground, and at the Crib he lows;
A doubtful sweat in clammy drops appears;
Parched is his Hide, and rugged are his hairs.
Such are the Signs of Health, but Signs of Pain
But in Time's process when his pains increase
He foils his mortal Eyes, the Victor Horse
With patient sobbings, and with manly Moans
He heaves for Breath; which, from his lungs supplied,
And forcibly from far, distends his labring side.
To his tough Palate his dry Tongue succeeds,
And ropey Gore he from his Nostrils bleeds.

The poet recommends a decoction of wine, given through a horn, for which the New Englander naturally substitutes hard cider.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 7.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day an application was made to Congress, praying aid in obtaining a fund for properly representing America in its educational progress, especially by a model of the Capitol building, to be transferred to the Executive Committee, with direction to petition Congress for an appropriation. The Chamber of Commerce indorses the resolutions of the Boston Board of Trade, asking for an appropriation of Franklin's proclamation imposing a differential duty of ten per cent. on goods carried in French ships, so as not to apply to vessels on the first day of the proclamation. General Dix forwarded to the Chamber a proposition to have a statue of the certain gentlemen of the city, asking the Chamber to pass a resolution in favor of the scheme. The permanent palace of industry near the Central Park to mark the celebration of the Centennial of Independence. Referred to the Committee.

INSANE ASYLUM MANAGEMENT.

A coroner's jury to-day rendered a verdict that the death of Louis G. Samuels, an inmate of Ward's Island Insane Hospital, was the result of improper treatment at the hands of ignorant and incompetent attendants; also that the testimony showed very lax and improper administration of the affairs of the asylum.

LETTER OF CONDOLENCE.

The Society of the Army of the Potomac has forwarded a letter of condolence to the son of the late Postmaster-General.

EXTORTION BY THE SHERIFF.

Judge Robinson to-day, in a case where the fees charged by the sheriff were contested as illegal, the bill being for $419, decided that the sheriff could only legally collect $9.

Disturbance at a Special Election in Baltimore—Two Persons Killed.

BALTIMORE, November 6.—An election was held to-day in the Sixth ward to fill a vacancy in the City Council. Just before the closing of the polls a crowd of about one thousand persons collected around the corner of Fayette street and Broadway. A party of men, mostly colored, left the crowd and proceeded about midway to Broadway, when they turned and deliberately fired upon the crowd in front of the voting place, killing Isaac Rose, aged sixteen, and mortally wounding John Conway, aged thirty-five. A colored boy received a slight flesh wound. Immediately after the firing the party broke and ran, when Bond fired into a returned the shots. Between forty or twenty shots in all were fired in a minute's time. Previous to firing, which was wholly unexpected, no disturbance whatever had occurred.

Quadruple Amputation.

The British *Medical Journal* tells the story following: "Our readers may remember that in the autumn of 1869 Dr. Begg, of Dundee, amputated the whole of the extremities in the case of a young woman named Robertson, whose hands and feet had assumed a gangrenous condition, the proximate cause of which was attributed to embolism. After the operation she was removed to Montrose, and the poor woman sent to London, where, at the instance of some influential friends of hers, Mr. Heather Bigg had constructed for her some specially devised prosthetic appliances, in which the distinguishing features were that the artificial hands were automatic in action, opening and shutting their fingers as the will directed. The most peculiar prehensility gave her the power of grasping even so small a substance as a crochet needle, and enabled her to gain a comparative lucrative livelihood by making shawls, &c. So advanced did she do this that one was sent by her to the Queen, who, struck by the excellence of the workmanship, and the remarkable means by which it was accomplished, generously gave the poor woman £5. The artificial legs were also so arranged as to enable her to stand and walk with the aid of crutches. Three years have passed since she first began the use of artificial appliances, and now writes an admirable hand, besides knitting, feeling and dressing herself, all in a comfortable manner. The few days since, which is now before us, she writes that she can walk more quite easily with the aid of crutches, and that no one could observe the cause of her lameness. The case is one of no common interest, owing to the fact of the only one on record in which the whole of the four extremities have been removed, but from its pathological value, as indicating how life may be saved by judicious interference in cases of embolic gangrene, there remains the gratifying result that, by the use of ingenious mechanism, the patient is enabled to gain her living, while presenting quite the same external appearance as if she still retained possession of her natural limbs. It is an unique case, and a triumphant instance of mechanical ingenuity.

Strange Instance of Presentiment.

[From the Des Moines (Iowa) Register, Nov. 1.]

A gentleman who is temporarily absent from home, and stopping in the city, relates to us that after retiring to bed night before last, the defects affected by them. The matter, at any rate, is one going to sleep, he seemed all at once to be in a room at home. Everything about the room seemed as real and tangible as if he were that moment in it. It could not be a dream, because he had never for a moment lost his consciousness. Upon a bed in the room lay his brother, apparently very pale, and leaning over the bed stood his mother in great seeming distress. All day yesterday he could not banish the incident from his mind, and last night came the sequel. He received a letter from home, saying that his brother had fallen from a high window, and ever since had lain in an unconscious state in the room which he had so plainly seen the night before, and that his mother had scarcely left his bedside. We have this information from a gentleman of intelligence and a disbeliever in all spiritual manifestations.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Prospective Cabinet Changes.

Efforts to Have the Colored Element Represented.

Southern Democratic Press on the Result of the Election.

Accept the Situation Gracefully.

Liberal Leaders Responsible for Greeley's Defeat.

TRUMBULL SEVERELY SCORED.

Redress for Georgia Outrages.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 7, 1872.

Prospective Cabinet Changes.

The *Star* this evening editorially confirms the Cabinet predictions published this morning, though stating that Attorney General Williams may resign to enter upon the more lucrative business of acting as attorney for claimants for damages out of the fifteen millions awarded by the Geneva Arbitration. In the event of a general reconstruction of the Cabinet, a strong effort will be made to have the colored element represented, and a movement has already commenced to have John M. Langston, of this city, appointed Attorney General. He is backed by Fred. Douglass and other prominent colored men through out the country, and by a considerable number of white Republicans, particularly those from the South.

Accept the Situation.

Southern Democratic papers thus far received accept the result of the election gracefully and make no attempt to "fire the the Southern heart" against the will of the country. In Virginia they admit the loss of several Congressional districts, and possibly of the State itself, through the apathy and indifference of Democrats, and throw the blame of defeat upon their own party. A Lynchburg paper predicts that Gen. Grant will seek another election, while the Petersburg *Express* says that the Democratic party has been made public, and may be condensed into this phrase: "little politics and much administration." Since a few days ago the President has ceased to exercise the functions of the extraordinary powers with which he is invested by the Congress. The Mexican mind is considered that this is the last time its passions and resentments will be allowed to secure a political triumph over a defeated foe, and that we shall enter upon an era of peace and progress throughout the country. It is reported that President Lerdo intends to restore General Porfirio Diaz to his military and political rank in the army. Publication has been made of the names of the Deputies elected to the Congress which is now ineligible to Congress. It is reported that Senor Manuel Lozada is dead. Gomez Palacio will be appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs.

A son of ex-President Carrera, of Guatemala, was recently fitting out a filibustering party in Chiapas to invade Guatemala. Information was given to the government and the leader was at once disorganized and its organizer banished.

Liberal Republicans to Blame.

The Herald this morning, in a column discussion of the causes and consequences of Greeley's defeat, throws the whole blame of the disaster upon the Liberal Republican leaders, who became conscience-stricken for the sprinkling of sewer drops, but the stems were shining in the luster conferred by the latter. Our home is a pleasant little house, with a few acres, and we, the Liberal Democrats of April, I have thousands of camella and japonica flowers, and in the garden. From November to March the violets are in bloom. From March to May the roses and the lilies and beets which I sent for—10 England, show their star-like flowers amid their glossy green leaves. From May to September we shall be in possession of other flowers which require hot-houses in our country.

How Rivers in India Change their Courses.

A remarkable instance of the extent to which Indian rivers are apt to change their courses is furnished by the history of the Brahmaputra during the last ninety years. In 1785 that river flowed far to the east of Dacca, receiving in its course the rivers of Bilhet, which joined with it to form the Meghna, at that time the direct outlet for all the drainage of the Assam and Cachar valleys. Since then, however, the Brahmaputra has shifted its main channel more than a hundred miles, consigning many an ancient city to ruin and giving birth to new centres of trade and population. All this seems to have happened in the space of twenty years, the process having been pretty nearly completed in 1808. In a communication made to the Asiatic Society, depicted of the vast supply of silt which the Brahmaputra used to wash down from the hills and other alluvial deposits, lost their chance of an early transformation into cultivated land. The influx of the Brahmaputra into the Ganges, which it has extended to develop the process of land-marking in the Ganges, is also forcing the latter's waters to spread their silt over a wider area than before. While flowing past the capital city of Bengal, deserted by the river to which it owed its prosperity, is now a mean village surrounded by heaps of ruins and jungle, the great trading mart of Serajgunj, where so much jute was damaged by the late cyclone, has sprung up like a gourd on the new channel of the Brahmaputra. The trade of Dacca bears, when annual freshets, or other disturbing causes. Similar changes appear to be going on in the Ganges, the forcing process being evidently intending to undermine a part of the railway between Cogong and Bhaglipur. It is not unlikely, as the Englishman suggests, that these changes, and have something to do with the prevalence of endemic diseases, like the Burdwan fever, in the districts affected by them. The matter, at any rate, is one that calls for and would doubtless repay careful inquiry.—*Allen's Indian Mail.*

During the three months ending with September ninety-nine ships left Liverpool for the United States, bringing to our shores over 42,000 people. Seventeen ships sailed for Canada, carrying 7,991 emigrants. The total number of passengers from Liverpool during the time named was over 50,000, of whom 18,279 were English, 5,164 Irish, and 18,873 from Sweden, Denmark and Germany. English artisans and laborers count largely in the emigration, and they almost invariably come to the United States, avoiding Canada.

HOW OUR FOREFATHERS WARMED THEMSELVES.

Stoves in the Last Century.

The introduction of stoves is so new that it has scarcely any literature besides its advertisements. Nowhere in the language is there a handbook showing plainly and clearly what the nature of a stove is, and what the facts in heating have been established; and the conflict of patents and of personal opinions at the present day makes it as difficult to tell how what truth is as it was two thousand years ago. We do, however, clearly know that there were no stoves in Greece and Rome. Cicero never knew the delight of a coal fire, and though Demosthenes was a man accustomed to pebbles as an article of diet—was, in fact, the Great Original Stone Eater—he was unacquainted with the taste of a broiled beefsteak. Their fires were furnaces, and the stove-pipe, as well as the chimney, was unknown. Indeed, many people would be surprised to learn how recently the latter has been introduced. Richard Coeur de

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1872.

THE city of New York, in the most important branches of its government, will be practically in Republican hands as the result of Tuesday's election. Very little of Tammany is now left, it having gone down with Greeleyism, which was its last reliance. With a Republican State Legislature and an active public sentiment at its back, the new administration will constitute an important era in the city's history and progress—the result of the alliance of the Republican and Democratic Reformers.

THE New York *Sun* states that "old white hats" are for sale at various places in that city at exceedingly cheap rates, but gives editorial notice that at the office of that paper there are none to be disposed of. Most people had this impression during the entire progress of the campaign. It is to be hoped, however, that having succeeded in killing MR. GREELEY, that paper will now push to completion its long entertained project of the erection of a statue to his honor, since the objection to conferring this distinction on men during their life-time no longer, in his case, exists.

MR. GREELEY returns to the *Tribune* a wiser if not a better man. The "business" for which he left it proved so great a failure that he is quite unable to repress the disappointment bordering on sadness which he feels. He won't try it again, and his experience and example will in many ways be a benefit to the country. It is probable MR. GREELEY feels that his candidacy, so disastrous to himself, presents many ludicrous features—and he may suspect that he is less the object of sympathy than ridicule. This is doubtless the fact concerning him as a politician and aspirant for office, but as a man and a member of a profession of which he stands as nearly at the head as any one, the case is otherwise; for as such he has the respect of as large a proportion of his countrymen as positive men like him ordinarily have. The *Tribune* needs MR. GREELEY, and it is not improbable that in his old place he will be all the more able to render instruction and do good for his recent adventure.

FROM the care with which the cable records the history of the contest going on in Berlin between the government and the *Herrenhaus*, it is evident that in London the subject seems to be one of considerable importance. And such it is undoubtedly. It is, in fact, the struggle of Prussian feudalism against the advance of those liberal ideas which render its extinction certain within the next few years. The nature of the contest, which awakens so much interest in Europe just now, will be sufficiently understood from the statement that the object of the bill which the *Herrenhaus*, or House of Lords, refuse to pass is to equalize representation in the House of Deputies in such a manner that the great landed proprietors shall no longer possess their hereditary ascendancy over the towns and rural communities. The interesting circumstance in connection with the contest is the fact that the government is in favor of the law, which also has advocates in the Liberal members of the *Herrenhaus*. But the zealous champions of feudalism, headed by Count LIPPE, are determined not to surrender their privileges as long as they can retain them. This party, opprobriously called *Junkerdom* by their political opponents, is the party to which BISMARCK belonged in the earlier years of his career. Some months ago their opposition to the new regulation for the inspection of schools was overcome with the greatest difficulty by the ministry, and as the emperor has declared his purpose to carry the country reform bill, the *Junkers* will probably either have to give way or see the measure adopted by a majority produced for the purpose by the creation of new Peers. In the meantime popular opinion is setting in strongly against the obstructionists, and a pamphlet entitled *Away with the House of Peers*, by KARL BLIND, the noted Democratic agitator, is circulated without interference on the part of the government. This may be allowed as one means of frightening the *Herren* into compliance with the wishes of the Ministry and the Liberals. The opinion is said to be very prevalent among the people that, the establishment of a House of Peers was a mistake, and if the government should find reason to concur in the popular judgment, the House would soon be abolished, or so modified as to render it powerless to interfere with the course of legislation.

NO HEREAFTER.

Down to the very morning of the election the Confederate journals persistently and concertedly maintained that even if MR. GREELEY were defeated the straight Liberal movement had assumed such proportions, attained such momentum, and had so fastened itself upon the intelligence and conscience of the people, that the future at least was perfectly secure, and that in the next Presidential campaign it would sweep the country with the irresistibility of a whirlwind. The precise character of its mastery over the masses may perhaps be best inferred from the returns of the election. These tell their own story. Never was pretense more thoroughly stripped, dishonesty more sternly rebuked, or hypocrisy more roundly and deservedly thrashed. "*Vox Dei, vox populi*," said one of the most able and active leaders of the movement, writing thereof a few days prior to the election, and expressing his firm confidence in the overwhelming triumph of GREELEY. It is to be hoped he is satisfied with his new rendering of the old phrase, of which in politics there has very seldom been a more literal and faithful translation. Things which are counterfeit are of course dangerous in the exact degree in which they resemble those which are genuine, since that is the ratio of their power of deception. There is no need to deny that Greeleyism, notwithstanding its spurious nature, had about it something of the look of the true metal, and was at first sight well calculated to deceive the thoughtless and unwary. But plain people are generally both thoughtful and vigilant, and hence it came about that, notwithstanding some were at first unquestionably struck with its brilliant glitter, they still had the precaution to subject it to an impartial test; with what outcome of baseness on the one hand and of honest indignation on the other, let the Georgia outrages, and the October elections in the Northern States, respectively tell. This is the reason why Greeleyism is to-day ground into impalpable powder, and why in all time to come its particles can never again be made to cohere. It was a lie, clad in a forged similitude of Truth. And, therefore, the people have blasted it, and blown it into annihilation with the breath of their righteous reprobation. Hereafter, whatever new parties may be framed or new reforms attempted, let their originators and expounders remember that in politics, as in everything else, honesty is the best policy.

THE HERO OF GETTYSBURG.

One by one the great heroes of the war are passing out from among us. In the death of Major General GEORGE G. MEADE, which took place at his residence in Philadelphia on Wednesday evening, every loyal heart will sorrow, and every Pennsylvanian will feel a sense of personal loss. For, while his bones rest in the soil of the Keystone State, he was none the less, and in the truest sense, its son; the name and fame of the great soldier, and the patriotic renown of the great Commonwealth whose foster-child he was, being one and indivisible.

There are some men whose poise of faculty and character is so fine, in whom the various elements of their composition are so nicely and evenly balanced, that the scope of their powers is not readily discerned. Narrow but intense men are often temporarily mistaken for great men; while minds of wide and comprehensive compass are quite as often misapprehended, by reason of the harmonious relation and unobtrusive motion of their faculties and functions.

To this latter class General MEADE belonged. The very symmetry of his mind, to the ordinary observer, appeared to lessen its proportions; and hence there have been some who, considerably his inferiors, may for a time have seemed to exhibit greater power and mastery. In the end, however, the difference is always seen. General MEADE's strength came from serenity instead of vehemence. So did that of General THOMAS, whom, alike in his quiet but constant devotion to duty, his faithful performance of what every journal were constantly in his charge, his entire freedom from self-seeking, and his preference for deserving well rather than for obtaining largely, the hero of Gettysburg resembled in a marked degree.

Under whatever circumstances, in whatever position, General MEADE was placed, these qualities were always manifested. And that there must have been reserve resources within him, greater, perhaps, than any which he displayed, is suggested by the fact that he was always equal to the emergency in which he found himself, and always showed himself master of the situation, however difficult this may have been. Hence it grew to be said of him that he was a man always to be relied on—perhaps the highest tribute that could have been paid.

It is not necessary to refer to his military career. This is familiar to everybody in the country and so long as the nation and its institutions endure, will the name and fame of the hero of Gettysburg endure also. His connection with this great battle, which reversed the whole character and complexion of the war, and everywhere put the Union armies on the road to final success, would of itself insure him historic immortality. But his services neither began nor ended there, nor, indeed, with the rebellion. They extended over a period of nearly forty years, and were marked throughout with the same unobtrusive ability and fidelity of which he gave so many proofs during our great struggle for national existence. Like that of General THOMAS, his character will grow upon the people with the growing years. It is a feverish and impatient age, and General MEADE, like General THOMAS, was placid and patient; knowing how to endure stress, and how to wait for recognition. In the end such men constitute the central figures of history. Of these General MEADE will form one.

AFTER THE BATTLE—WHAT THE DEFEATED SAY.

The general tone of the opposition papers, in their comments on the late election, is one of astonishment at the magnitude of the Republican victory. The Waterloo rout of the Confederate forces has "taken the starch right out of them." As a general thing, however, they accept the result in a spirit which speaks much better for their conception of what the special shibboleth of the Liberal movement—"reconciliation"—really means, than any exemplification they afforded of it during the progress of the campaign. The *Tribune* itself, while still professing to believe that the coalition was defeated largely through the power of money, bows to the decision of the people, and promises the administration its hearty support in the prosecution of whatever reforms it may seek to forward. Unconsciously, also, it virtually admits that the people understood the unfitness of MR. GREELEY for the Presidency, by stating that, while they did not generally deny that the civil career of President GRANT had been faulty, they "insisted that that of his competitor had been and would be more so." When to this acknowledgment it adds the confession that—

> "Our manufacturers, bankers, etc., were nearly all making money, and they deprecated any change whatever, and especially a change which they feared might prove radical and fundamental,—"

it concedes the whole case, and at the same time compliments the intelligence of the American people. Well may it affirm, as it substantially does, that notwithstanding the defeat of its candidate, its faith in the Republic is undiminished and unshaken.

The *World*, as was to have been expected, resorts to the "I told you so" argument. It holds that the cause of the discomfiture lies partly in the nomination of MR. GREELEY, and partly in the causes which produced it. It says:

> "The wings of the Democratic party were clipped by the astounding frauds and corruptions of the Tammany ring. Had it not been for the shameful exposure which cost us the State election last year, we should easily have succeeded in the Presidential contest. The Tammany frauds were the source of all our woes. New York was the chief citadel of the Democratic party, and it is through the moral sentiment of the country that the hideous revelations of last year brought the Democratic party into disrepute. Had it not been for the weakening, prostrating effect of those revelations, the Democracy, with all the omens in its favor, would have disdained to go outside of its own organization for a candidate."

The *World* has nothing to say respecting its future attitude toward the administration.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* interprets the decision to mean that the people prefer rather to let the ills they have than fly to others that they know not of. It says:

> "Certainly the country has not gone far wrong under GRANT's administration, and the habit of the people of ascribing to individuals their own great and good works has told in his favor. * * * The great danger that he is in is that this time, instead of refusing, as in his earliest experience with his high office, to listen to politicians "as a class," he will defer to them entirely. We hope to find that his experience has been profitable to him, and may be of value to the country, and we propose to show him fair play, nothing extenuating (so far at least as to become responsible for any sort of public degradation), and setting down naught in malice."

The *Enquirer*, of the same city, while astounded at the result, accepts the situation, but proposes to agitate the question of amending the Constitution so as to restrict the office of President to one term. That paper says:

> "It is to be deplored that General Washington did not set the example, as he intended, and the importance of which he recognized in all of his official documents and communications. There is no law more vital to the preservation of our institutions."

The Chicago *Tribune* holds that GRANT was re-elected, not so much because the people wanted him for President, as because they preferred him to his competitor. It then takes the following sensible view of the situation, and of the obligations arising out of it:

> "General Grant having been re-elected President for the term of four years, it is the duty of all good citizens to accord to his administration candid consideration and impartial justice in the same measure that they demand these in return. The verdict of the American people is the decision of the last Court of Appeals until the time comes to make a new appeal. Meanwhile, vituperation on the one hand and vindictiveness on the other will be equally out of place, and will assuredly cost more than they come to."

The Chicago *Times* refrains from committing itself with respect to the future, simply remarking that—

> "The demoralization that was invited by the corrupt abandonment of principle for a famous promise of success spread itself far and near and did its work perfectly."

A few of the opposition papers profess to regard the result as demonstrating the unfitness of the American people for self-government, and to believe that aggression on the one hand, and servility on the other, will now be the order of the day. Without exception, however, these journals are of the fossiliferous school of politics—supporters in a greater or less degree, according to the locality in which they were published, of the rebellion while it lasted, and opponents of every measure looking to the preservation of that which has been secured by the war, ever since. Their number, fortunately, is small, and their influence still less. Upon the whole, therefore, there is reasonable ground for believing that the administration will enter upon its new term with the good wishes of the majority of GREELEY's supporters. This is alike creditable to the defeated party and auspicious for President GRANT, and we feel confident that he will not disappoint the favorable expectations thus generally entertained.

AN UNSAVORY SUBJECT.

When the lawyer employed to defend them spoke of that lovely pair, the WOODHULL-CLAFLIN sisters as "persecuted ladies," the man of law was perhaps simply faithful to his vocation and his duty. But when a journalist, or any other professional public instructor, adopts the words as expressing his own estimate of their character and position, and endeavors to awaken sympathy in their behalf, he excites the mere disgust of all right thinking and right feeling people. The women referred to are entitled to justice in common with every one else, however fallen and debased, who belongs to our social state, and to the administration of the law they should be left to receive such treatment as they may seem, upon a full examination of all the facts of the case, to have deserved. As the affair presents itself to people at a distance from the scene, the case seems to be one calling for the application of the law in its rigor. And in despite of the hideous and disgusting nature of the subject, it also seems to suggest a lesson or two, of which the American public has long stood in need.

Though the character of WOODHULL has been perfectly well known for years, and though no more doubt could exist as to her vicious practice than as to her vile principles, she has yet always enjoyed a measure of public favor. In writing thus we do not refer exclusively to her disciples or to the somewhat numerous class who profess to sympathize more or less with her and her theories. Even in the general public, among people belonging to neither of the foregoing categories, the woman may be fairly said to have received a degree of countenance. She could get an audience almost anywhere to hear her discourse. By the indecent discussion, associated so intimately with her name, the abhorrence properly excited by the mere mention of certain topics has been overcome with the result of so far debauching the general mind and conscience. This effect is attested by the mere importance, in some quarters, attached to those slanders of which she is now likely to suffer the consequences. A proverb current thousands of years ago declared that no credence is due to what a woman of WOODHULL's character may say about a man or woman reputed virtuous; and, as a matter of fact, everybody knows that the effect of giving heed to words from such a quarter, uncorroborated by more trustworthy testimony, would be universal scepticism concerning human purity. The plausible circumstantiality of a narrative is simply a characteristic of such slanders, evincing not only the ingenuity but the knowledge of mankind possessed by the inventor. In short, a story of the kind from a source so open to suspicion can, upon reflection, be believed, it would seem, only by those who wish it to be true. This, however, is a slight digression from what we intended to say, as whether the WOODHULL calumnies, affecting persons of prominence and heretofore in good repute, be accepted or rejected, it may be expected with some confidence that the nauseous exhibition will not be without wholesome influence upon some of the more advanced feminine reformers. For one thing they can hardly fail to gather from the WOODHULL denouement—the importance of being a little more careful in the selections of their leaders and associates.

SHALL THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION COME TO PITTSBURGH?

The Constitutional Convention meets in Harrisburg next Tuesday at noon. It has power to adjourn from that place to any other, as it may see proper. The last convention had the same power, and it went to Philadelphia. We are informed that that city has invited this convention to go there, offering to furnish it a hall free of expense, but requiring some days' notice—fifteen it is said—to give it time make the necessary preparations. Why should not the Councils of Pittsburgh invite the convention to come here? We have a room in either the old or new city hall large enough to accommodate it with desks and everything else necessary, so that all we would have to do would be to open the doors and let the members go in. There are also other rooms connected with other halls sufficient for the accomodation of the committees. We recommend to Councils to pass a resolution inviting the convention to come here, and offering it a hall and all the other rooms it may need free of expense, and we have no doubt but that the Councils will at once see the propriety of doing so. Philadelphia having had the last convention, it is but fair that we should have this one; and we know that we can entertain the members and make everything as pleasant for them as any other city in the State can.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

In proof of the fact that the cotton manufacturing interest of the South is rallying from the effects of the war, the New Orleans *Picayune* notices that the consumption last year was 120,000 bales, against 91,000 in 1870, and 50,000 in 1869.

"Apothecarelesness" is a new word, which the present generation has found it necessary to invent for the benefit of posterity.

There is a German girl begging in Boston, who has no hands, but carries a little tin box strapped about her neck for the reception of coin. She is said to be the possessor of a fine house in New York, and is now building a row of tenement houses in Brooklyn from the funds gather in her peculiar calling.

More rigid regulations are to be enforced in the Navy Department in the examination of officers above the grade of Lieutenant Commander. Hereafter they are to be examined professionally, in all that relates to the practical performance of their duties, the same as officers of inferior grades. Good.

A discovery is said to have been made of a projected rising of all the Circassian tribes of the Caucasus. Some of the supposed leaders of the proposed insurrection have been arrested and imprisoned—the old political owners of the mountains thinking it impolitic to let the inhabitants hold canvasses.

A number of the North Adams Chinamen have cut off their cues. This act is Celestial suicide, for it prevents them from ever being Chinese citizens again.

> Lives of Greeley all remind us
> We should live or lives content,
> And not leave our wits behind us
> Struggling to be President.

A thousand American girls whose parents could not think of such a thing as allowing them to go through life on a plain American education, are receiving instruction in France and Italy.

Twenty-seven men, between the ages of twenty-one and sixty, appeared last week as competitors for two inspectorships and one clerkship in the New York collector's department, three of whom withdrew in disgust when they learned that political influence would have no bearing in their appointment, and that they must stand upon merit alone.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Inspector General of Steamboats to invite manufacturers to submit designs for machinery to test the strength of boilers, as required by section 36 of the act of February 28, 1871. A commission will be selected to decide upon the machine for the purpose.

There is no evil unmixed with good. The wholesome physical exercise to which the epizootic has compelled the people of the country generally to resort, cannot fail to do a deal of good.

The aristocracy of New York have the Latin word of salutation "Salve" imprinted upon their thresholds in large letters, and their various halls and libraries are ornamented with titled hearths, with glittering fire-dogs and glowing wood fires.

The blight has struck Newfoundland's potatoes, and codfish aren't more than half a crop. Worse the dickens are the fish-balls coming from next year?

The elder girls of the Portland, Maine, High School have started a very sensible reform in dress. The movement was entirely spontaneous on their part, and is certainly worthy of imitation. The object is to introduce a general plainness of dress for school, and thus to do away with the usual full dress parade of examination day, the dress for that day being the same as the ordinary dress. Jewelry is to be limited, and lace and such like ornaments strictly prohibited.

A Kansas law, we notice, gives mothers control of their children. This is an admirable law, and every family should have one. Without it too many children have control of their mothers.

German vessels are no longer to be admeasured in American ports, that government having adopted our system and extended a similar courtesy to our vessels in their ports.

A New England bride and bridegroom, on their wedding tour, were recently taken from the station to the hotel, in Boston, in a hack drawn by oxen with white ribbons on their horns.

A woman died recently in Boston of small-pox, who had, only twelve weeks previously, recovered from an attack of the same disease.

The season is so genial that many flowers are still blooming in the open air in Central Park, New York, and butterflies are seen flitting about.

The Prussian government has adopted the use of American thereopaper in the manufacture of bank notes, to prevent counterfeiting. The same paper is used exclusively in Washington.

The Old School Presbyterian Missouri Synod has formally decided by a unanimous vote to seek an alliance with the Southern Presbyterians and reformed Presbyterians. The Missouri Synod embraces eighty ministers and eight thousand communicants. Committees have been appointed to accomplish the proposed union, and the controversial chasm will soon be bridged over.

A Parisian has invented a new system of telegraphy, based upon the pressure of a tube full of water, at either end which is instantly reflected at the other end. For a distance of three hundred miles a pressure of two hundred and fifty atmospheres is required and a copper tube of less than aquarter of an inch in diameter.

An American clergyman, now in Italy, accuses Gavazzi of violating one of the commandments during his visit here. Gavazzi left the Roman Church of that country, instead of numbering 10,000, as Gavazzi stated, does not number 4,000, including all the sects there are, Waldenses, Free Church proper, Methodists and Baptists.

The exportation of watches from Switzerland to the United States of America assumes larger proportions every year. From the 1st of January to the 30th of September of the current year, 11,507 watches of watches have been imported into this country.

A Boston manufacturer, who employs about two hundred men in his shops, is erecting a building which will comprise on the second story a commodious hall and reading room for the use of his workmen during the noon recess for their dinners and for the rest of the day. Here is a hint which might be applied at home.

A Kentucky farmer discovered a den of rattlesnakes the other day numbering one hundred and ten. The largest was seven feet long and three inches around the body, and had eighteen rattles and a button. The smallest one was three feet long. They were discovered in a small cave, where they had taken up their winter quarters. In the cave were the skeletons of numerous birds, coons, rabbits and other small animals.

Rhode Island has a yacht builder who is perfectly blind, but who has plenty of work on hand, and is carrying on large operations with vigor. He is now occupied in the construction of a yacht eighty feet in length by twenty in depth, to measure one hundred tons, and is building it under his immediate supervision.

A British firm is rolling iron bars of the enormous weight of five hundred and forty pounds per yard of the special quality used in the manufacture of Armstrong guns.

Mr. Bessemer's new anti-sea-sick arrangement has been tried with great satisfaction. Though the vessel rolled, the saloon was as quiet and soothing as a country church on a summer day.

The hoof and mouth disease is prevalent in nearly all our large cities. That is to say, bails and lecturers are in progress every evening.

A New England sea captain suggests that the signal service might be made more effective by signals from light houses on the coast, enabling vessels at sea to seek port in time when storms impend. As light houses are numerous along the coast, and in nearly every case are within sight of each other, the signals, when given to some one most convenient, could be conveyed from one to another by observation of the light.

The agricultural society of New South Wales, Australia, wants an exhibition there of American farming implements, and thinks that a profitable market would be assured by the means.

What an ass! John M. Gordon, of Virginia, lived on an entire winter on fifty-five cents a day, in order that he might be enabled to spend a dollar a night, for one hundred and nine nights, for a reserved seat in the National Theater at Washington.

The only paper in the country which is devoted almost entirely to the instruction, information and education of the females is, oddly enough, the New York *Mail*.

Our own country might copy with advantage certain features of the English railway system. The English road hands are not allowed to whirl over the track in a hand car, but are compelled to walk, over the line, inspecting each rail as they go. Very few unsound rails escape detection, and the liability of an accident is greatly diminished.

India has gone extensively into the tea business, a number of resident capitalists, after not a few, and all very highly successful, experiments, have planted tea on a wide tract running for a thousand miles along the foot hills of the Himalayas.

A QUEER plea was that advanced by a man named Couillard, a mail clerk in Canada, in justification of the habit he had of riding letters passing through his hands. On being informed that his crimes had been discovered, he stated that he had only recently been guilty of the practice; that he held the money thus secured as a temporary loan, to be used in paying workmen employed by him in building an organ for a church at Sherbrooke, and which he intended to return at some future time. Couillard had kept lists of persons to whom the letters he appropriated were addressed, and from these and other evidence it appears that he has been robbing the mails for two or three years.

A MILWAUKEE Congressman has been taken to task by the press of that city for sending out under his frank some five hundred wedding cards for a relative of his who was recently married.

PERSONAL.

Any one who supposes that "Old Probabilities" is a grizzly old wizzard, whose eyes are bleared by the lightnings and shoulders bent by the storms, is very much mistaken. "Old Prob.," alias General MYER, is a fresh and vivacious youth of thirty, said to be mated with a charming wife, and has one of the most elegant private residences in Washington. Of course the General does not regulate the weather alone, but he "bosses the job."

Miss Matilda Phillips, sister of Adelaide, the favorite singer, lately rescued a young man from drowning at Genoa. It was a very brave deed, and the heroine, in a letter to her sister, says: "We are great friends ever since, and he can scarcely do enough for me. I have had beautiful letters from his mother and sisters, and I feel so happy to have done anything to bring so much happiness to any one." She speaks of the young man familiarly as "Walter," so that the denouement may be inferred. The lucky fellow is Walter Kennedy, of Worcester, Mass., who is completing his musical education abroad.

Mr. Stanley has no need of any further testimony as to the credibility of his report of the discovery of the discoverer, but a new witness springs up every now and then. A gentleman is now on a visit to his friends in Rhode Island who has been for eighteen years a commercial agent at Zanzibar. He was familiar with Stanley and his movements while in search of Dr. Livingstone, and says he has no doubt whatever of the truth of his story.

Angus French, of Monroe, Illinois, has just coughed a minie ball out of his lungs, which was shot into his body at "Bull Run" at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, ten years ago.

J. Wesley Cromwell, a colored man, and a student of Howard University, passed the recent competitive examination at the head of the list, and was appointed a clerk in the Treasury Department.

From Charles Rent's new book, "Charles Dickens as a Reader," it appears that in his American tour from December 2, 1867, to April 20, 1868, Dickens gave 76 readings, to audiences averaging 1,500, the average net proceeds amounting to $1,000, giving him a fortune of $228,000 in what may be regarded as a simple holiday excursion of five months. His smallest house was at Rochester, which yielded $2,500, whilst his largest house gave him $6,000. At the first sale of tickets in Boston, on November 18, Mr. Dolby sat at the pigeon-hole thirteen consecutive hours, taking in $17,000. Mr. Dickens was induced to 4 Americans by 14,000 people.

Justice McCarthy writes to the New York *Mail* that some time ago the Countess of Shaftesbury, who has just died and who was a very thrifty old woman, read considerable about the turf lives of the London ballet girls and felt a longing to improve their condition. She resolved to have a friendly gathering of ballet girls at her house and talk the matter over. Accordingly she commissioned a gentleman to have invitations conveyed in her name to a number of representative corpphees for an early tea at her house. The gentleman was amazed, but eExcuted his command to. The Countess had a neat little tea prepared with currant buns and marmalade, and all that sort of thing, for the fair girls with the few shillings a week wages, whom she expected to see in cotton gloves and shabby garments. Alas, the ladies drove up to the door in well appointed droughams, dressed in trailing silks, muttering their lace kerchiefs and flashing their diamonds! Consternation—faideaux—utter breakdown of the whole charitable scheme! It is said that the poor Countess never could understand how such pay could support such finery.

Functions of the Brain.

If the manifestations of the brain's functions were the earliest to attract the attention of philosophers, they will assuredly be the last to receive explanation from physiologists. We believe that the progress of modern science allows us now to approach the subject of the physiology of the brain; but before beginning the study of the cerebral function, we must clearly understand our point of departure. In this essay, we have attempted to show only one term of the problem, and to show how untenable is the opinion that the brain forms an exception to the organism, and is the sub-fratum of intelligence instead of being its instrument. This idea is at the bottom of every conception, built on unscientific one, injurious to the progress of physiology and psychology. Indeed, what sense is there in the idea of a special apparatus of nature, whether in its ideines or its living domain, can be the seat of a phenomenon without being its instrument. Preconceived ideas may have given a great deal of significance to the functions of the brain, and a solution is consulted in arguments used for the sake of their tendency. Some refuse to allow that the brain can be the organ of intelligence, from fear of being involved in that admission in materialistic doctrines; while others bravely and arbitrarily lodge intelligence in the soul or spiritualism. For ourselves, we are not concerned about such fears. Physiology tells us that, except in the difference and the greater complexity of phenomena, the brain is the organ of intelligence in exactly the same way that the liver is the organ of bile, and a common saying that of the voice. We discover everywhere a necessary bond between the organs and their functions; it is a general principle, from which no organ of the body can escape. Physiology should copy the example of more advanced sciences, and free itself from the fetters of philosophy that would impose on it. The object of it is to seek truth calmly and confidently; its object is established it beyond doubt or cavil, without any alarm as to the form under which it may make its appearance.—*Claud Bernard, in Popular Science Monthly.*

Another Ghost Story.

Not to be behind other localities which possess well developed ghosts, Randall Station, Minn., on the line of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, has a specter of the proportions, as a section foreman named Connelly was killed at that place in March last, who had a great affection for his work, and always kept things in good order. A man of the same name succeeded him in the position, and now the uneasy spirit of the dead Connelly comes nightly to worry the new foreman, pitching him out of bed, beating and bruising him, and playing numerous other unghostly tricks. Even in the daytime this rude ghost appears, interfering with the work, and rendering his namesake particularly unhappy. The St. Paul *Pioneer*, which relates the story, says:

> One evening, after the labors of the day had ceased, and as Mr. Connelly and the men under his charge were eating their supper, the door of the house opened noise easily, and in the doorway, in the full grace of all who were present, stood the awful apparition of the dead. The shadow remained long enough to make a number of demonstrations of a rejected character, and then disappeared, apparently in mailing into space. An awful feeling of terror fell upon that small party of men, and for a time they were speechless, gazing into each others faces with eyes saturated with horror. They were not men easily frightened, and some of them had looked death in the face without flinching, but this unearthly, supernatural visitation, which was recognized at once by all as the spirit of the man they had all well known while living, was more than they could stand. One of the men, who lives on one of the freight trains avers that he has seen the apparition in the night as it passed by the train, but that the same as when the dead man was living. At one time it will be engaged with a crowbar raising the rails, and making motions as though giving directions to a gang of men. Again he has been seen standing upon the track in advance of his engine, with both arms stretched out as if to give warning of danger ahead, and the engineer says that at such times his engine acts as if plowing its way through drifting snow, and although he puts his engine "wide open," the speed of the train is seriously decreased until it reaches a certain point, when it will plunge forward as though just relieved from some obstruction.

The Law of Evolution.

An able writer in the *Quarterly Review* (London) for July, in discussing the modern school of thought and Herbert Spencer's relation to it, says: "The two deepest scientific principles now known of all those relating to material things are the law of gravitation and the law of evolution." The principle is here recognized as more than a principle of science even than a theory, it is a *law* in the same sense that gravitation is a law. The proof of evolution indeed is very far from being so complete as that of gravitation. But its claims as established by law are not therefore invalidated, for the accepted truths of science by no means rest upon equal amounts of evidence. From the newness of the subject, the investigation of the principle, from the imperfection of knowledge in many spheres of its application, and from the stupendous reach of its operation, it is impossible that there should not be many deficiencies in the proof. It has the ostensible and consolidated difficulties which it may take long to clear up. Truths grow—they are examples of evolution. All great generalizations have been arrived at gradually; never at once by complete demonstration. There are first long foreshadowings of guidance in which a principle is discerned as emerging into increased consistencies. It is then accepted on grounds of probability and preponderating proofs, and as an advance on previous beliefs. If a theory becomes increasingly consonant with facts, and steadily makes way against inexorable criticism, though it has grave difficulties, it will be accepted, and these difficulties will be left to the future. It was so with the law of gravitation. The Newtonian theory was beset by palpable contradictions, and twenty-six years after Newton's death, yet all sound philosophers entertained it. The history of the apsides of the planet's orbit was with singular honesty confessed by Newton to be in fact, nearly twice as great as calculation from theory made it; and this contradiction remained in an outstanding, palpable opposition, yet occasioning any misgiving as to the general truth of gravitation, until the error was explained and the error rectified by Clairault.—*Prof. Youmans, in Popular Science Monthly.*

Longevity in Marriage.

I well confine myself to the less conspicuous fallacy in the comparison between the mortalities of married and celibate. Clearly as the figures seem to furnish proof of some direct causal relation between marriage and longevity, they really furnish no proof whatever. There may be such a relation; but the evidence assigned forms no warrant for inferring it. We have but to consider a little the circumstances which in many cases determine marriage, and those which in other cases prevent marriage, to see that the connection which the figures apparently imply is not the real connection. Where celibacy is the rule, the people who remain single are those who are kept single by the force of competition, who cannot achieve, or, having achieved, cannot maintain a position which they think desirable. Where marriages are universal, the imprudent and the moderately prudent marry, and only those who are quite hopeless as to their future remain single. Now, it is manifest that the classes who are kept single by the force of competition, who cannot achieve, or, having achieved, cannot maintain a position which they think desirable, are the classes which, on the average of cases, give a man an advantage in getting the means of marrying, are the qualities which make him likely to be a long liver; and conversely.—*Herbert Spencer, in Popular Science Monthly.*

The Coming Question.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The West is stifled for want of means to transport its products. Farmers, merchants, manufacturers, all have reached the verge of hopeless endurance. They do not ask that the National Treasury be burdened with the cost of opening new channels of communication, but they want the general highway of the St. Lawrence offered to them, with enlarged canals, for the more price of reciprocal free trade with Canada. Why should not these two great boons be exchanged for each other, either of which is worth in itself something more than to draw revenue for existing pressure. Congress has been giving the public lands to railway companies, and these have been stimulating immigration and settlement with unnatural haste, until the products of the soil are in many places left to rot in the fields—so far has agriculture outrun the means of eastward transportation.

A NEW YORK letter writer, who had read a great deal in the out-of-town papers about the brilliancy, eloquence and fascination of Olive Logan (Mrs. Sykes), went to hear her lecture on "Successful People." This lecture he describes as an attenuated thread, on which she has strung as many common-places, frivolities and ancient jokes as could well be crowded into an hour's talk. Her delivery he characterizes as mainly composed of giggles, grimaces and affectations, with a superfluous accompaniment of teeth. He compares her to "Mr. James Carker," and says: "Her teeth are omnipresent and all-pervading. She never allows you to forget them, and she certainly never forgets them herself. She looks with her teeth, talks with her teeth, thinks with her teeth, gesticulates with her teeth, walks with her teeth. The chief aim and end of her being are teeth, and after you have listened to her awhile and gone away, the sole recollection you have of her is teeth. Whatever may be the opinion of her as a lecturer, she is unquestionably the greatest tooth exhibitor now living. No dentist should be without her."

Seasonable Suggestions.

The heavy mists and cold night dews which characterize the present season, are very trying to delicate organizations, and in low lying and swampy localities they produce an enormous crop of intermittent fevers of various types and degrees of intensity. At this very time there are probably half a million of people in the United States suffering from periodical fevers by miasmatic fogs and exhalations. What makes the prevalence of this evil the more deplorable is the fact that it might in all cases be easily prevented. Malaria and damp produce little or no effect upon the system pre-fortified by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Every fall and spring hundreds of letters are received from persons residing in fever and ague districts, who state that while their neighbors are incapacitated for labor by that debilitating disease, they have been happily exempted from attack by the regular use of the great vegetable antidote to miasma. As a chilologopic or specific for intermittent and remittent fevers the bitters may be justly accounted infallible. They eradicate the complaints in their most obstinate forms; but the wiser course is to forestall attack by taking the preparation as a preventive. The amount of productive labor withdrawn from active service during several months in the year by malarious maladies is immense, and the pecuniary losses to individuals, families, and the nation, from this cause, is incalculable. Bear in mind that by toning and regulating the system with Hostetter's Bitters before the calamity comes, it may always be escaped; and let it also be remembered that indigestion, general debility, biliousness, constipation, nervous complaints, and indeed almost all disturbances and derangements of the physical system are controlable by this genial restorative.

Hoff's Malt Extract

IS HIGHLY BENEFICIAL

In cases of weakness of digestion,
For a tonic state of the stomach,
In bodily weakness,
As a strengthening remedy for exhaustion.
In cases of chlorosis,
For weak mothers when nursing,
In catarrh,
In cases of obstinate hoarseness,
For diseases of the bronchial tubes and branches,
In obstinate coughs,
In the incipient development of tubercular consumption,
In cases of progressive tubercular consumption,
In cases of hemorrhoidal diseases.
For sale by

JOSEPH FLEMING,
No. 84 Market street, cooner Diamond.

VOICE LOZENGES, bulk;
VOICE LOZENGES, in doz.
CHLORATE POTASSA LOZENGES, bulk;
CHLORATE POTASSA LOZENGES, in doz
LICORICE LOZENGES, bulk,
RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
George A. Kelly & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner of Wood street and First avenue, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1852.
Open daily from 10 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books by Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President. JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert G. Sohmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Sellette

DRY GOODS.

NEW STOCK
OF
FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS.
Jas. Caldwell & Co.
Invites Special Attention to their FALL OPENING, which will be found Unusually Attractive in Variety, Style, Quality and Price.

Black Dress Silks of the very best makes.
Plain Dress Silks in all the new Fall shades.
Fancy Silks in Stripes, Checks, and Figures.
Irish and French Poplins in great variety.
Cashmeres, Drade France, Hiretine, Empress Cloths, Cretones and Merinos in all the New Cloth Shades.
All the desirable Fabrics in Black Material for Deep Mourning.
Black and Colored Alpacas.
Mohair Lustres and Brilliantenes.
Black Thibet Shawls.
Broche Shawls and Ottoman Shawls.
Cloaks, Sacques, and Polonaises, in Cashmere, Cloth and Silk Velvet.
Ponsen's celebrated Black Mantilla Velvets.
Black and Colored Silk Velvets and Velveteens for Trimmings, &c.
A choice stock of New French and English Chintzes.
Irish Linen and Damask Table Linens.
Blankets and Flannels.

118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

LITERARY BUREAU.
Branch Literary Bureau.
Lyceums, Literary Societies, Lecture Committees, Library Associations and Church Enterprises, Attention!

A Company of New England Lecturers, desirous of keeping a limited number of engagements at the West during the Fall and Winter, will contract single Lectures, or a Course, on most reasonable terms. The object is not so much pecuniary profit as recreation from present employment among new scenes and associations. They are therefore willing to contract on terms most beneficial to those desiring lectures.

The following constitute a partial list of lectures and their subjects:

J. W. HAMILTON, A. M., Boston, Mass.
SUBJECTS—1. "You Can and You Can't."
2. "Only Weeds Fit Typos."
3. "All sorts of Preachers."
(Engagements can also be made for Mr. Hamilton in the South and West through the A. L. Bureau Cooper Institute, New York.)
REV. IRA G. BIDWELL, Trinity Church, Worcester, Mass.
SUBJECTS—1. "Secr

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising some of the largest Steamships afloat, from or to the principal ports of England, Ireland, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, and AT LOWEST RATES.

DRAFTS, payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, and AT LOWEST RATES.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE FREE FROM ALL TAXES,

Mount Oliver Incline Plane Company's

First Mortgage 8 Per Cent. Bonds,

AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST,

The only good Local Bond on the Market.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, November 7, 1872.

Now that the campaign is over, and we can look to the securing of the results of the election, and to shaping public policy in accordance with the will of the people, as expressed through the ballot-box, numerous questions arise which demand attention. Not the least of these is whether the policy of expansion shall be adopted by the incoming Congress, or that of acquiescence in the present condition of things, if not of a policy of contraction. We hold that the subject is one for Congressional action, and not to be shaped by any executive officer of the government.

We know that the opinion of the Treasury Department is adverse to this, as expressed by Assistant Secretary Richardson, in his published letter on the subject, in which he says: "Between the present amount of greenbacks ($356,000,000), and the $400,000,000 authorized by law, the issue of the *reserve* of $44,000,000 is left to the discretion of the Secretary, who has never since availed himself of it to any extent whatever, except on two occasions." It will be seen that the Department thus treats the Fedcralized canceled legal tenders simply as a *reserve*, and in accordance with this opinion has increased the amount to over $360,000,000. It is a serious question whether this overissue has increased the public debt, and if it has the Secretary of the Treasury has violated the law of Congress, which provides that he shall not in managing the public finances increase the public debt. If he can issue five millions legally he can equally well issue the whole forty-four millions. The exercise of such a power we think can only work disaster, as it is too great a power to intrust to any one man. If the law granting such a power exists, the sooner it is removed from our statute books by Congress the better, or if it is to be continued let it be so regulated that the whole country may have knowledge of it and be prepared accordingly. The continuance of such a policy can only result in depressing our credit both at home and abroad, after years of burdensome taxation to the people, patiently borne, in order that our financial standing should be raised to its present high and enviable standing.

It seems strange that we have here among our business men persons managing successfully great iron works, factories and banks, who seem not to know that money is not value, but only the representative of value, and that by an increase of paper money we do not increase the wealth of the country by a single mill; and that although prices will advance values must necessarily remain the same, adjusting themselves to the increased volume of irredeemable currency.

As we stated last week, the law directed the treasury to "retire *and cancel*" these notes. If they were burned, cut or stamped, they could not be again put out. If simply withdrawn by the treasury, they were none the less destroyed, *legally* speaking; if destroyed either legally or materially, there is no such thing possible as a reissue of them. All that is left is a *new* issue.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Even'g
U. S. Bonds of 1891	116¼	116¼	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114	114⅛	114⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114	114¼	114¼
10-40s	108¾	109⅛	109⅛
Currency 6s	110	110	110
New 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾
Gold	114¼	114¼	114¼
Currency 6s	114¼	114¼	114¼

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114¼
United States 6s of 1881	116⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅝
United States 5-20s of 1864	111⅝
United States 5-20s of 1865	112⅝
United States 10-40s	108¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¼
Currency Sixes	114¼

—The price of Arkansas State bonds has been advanced to 75.

—We understand that the United States Mint at Philadelphia is now employed in melting up one million one dollar pieces, for the purpose of converting the product into pieces of larger denominations, principally into double eagles. It is reported that twenty millions of these smallest gold coins are to be melted up. This is indication that it is more favorable to a return to gold circulation. The double eagles are to be used as counters for the exchange of large sums between dealers and bullion dealers. They would scarcely at all enter into circulation, even if paper was at par with coin. The movement at the mint is one directly away from a resumption of specie payments.

This is no doubt the explanation to the report that the government is calling in all of the one dollar gold coins.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

November 7, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	113¾	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
Canton	....	105	....	106	....	....
Western Union Tel.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	....	....
Quicksilver	47¾	48	48	48	....	....
Pacific Mail	39¾	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
Adams Express	....	96	....	95½	....	....
Wells, Fargo Express	....	71	....	69	....	....
American Express	....	51	....	51	....	....
United States Express	....	....	....	....	....	....
New York Central	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
Erie	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Michigan Central	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	115	115
Michigan Southern	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	93¼	93¼
Illinois Central	120	....	120	....	....	....
Cleveland and Pittsburg	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Chicago and Northwest	82¾	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¾	83¾
Do preferred	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Rock Island	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
St. Paul	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Do. preferred	76	76	76	76	76	76
Wabash	....	72½	....	....	....	....
Do. Preferred	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	94	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
Ohio and Mississippi	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½
Union Pacific	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Chicago and Alton	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do. preferred	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hannibal, Hartford & Erie	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hudson	....	114¾	....	115	....	....
New Jersey Central	....	114¾	....	115	....	....

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnishes the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	56¼	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59
Phila. and Erie	27¼	North Pennsa. R. R.	49¾
Lehigh Navigation	38¾	United Co.'s of N. J.	125
Catawissa	33¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n	14¾
Oil Creek & A. V. R.	36	Reading	58¾

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, November 7, 1872.

The market rules dull, with but little wool offering. Following are the ruling rates of the market:

Tub washed	50@52c
Coming	50@55c
Medium wools	50@55c
Common wools	48@50c
Pulled wools	33@35c

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 7.—Tobacco—sales 63 hhds. Bagging dull and unchanged. Cotton dull; middling upland 17¾c. Flour in better demand and steady; extra family $6 00@7 25. Grain—nothing of any consequence, and prices unchanged. Provisions quiet. New bulk shoulders to clear rib sides to clear sides 8½c, packed, 15 to 20 days in salt. Bacon in very small supply but unchanged. Whisky steady at 96c. Hogs firm at $4 25@4 40.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., November 7.—Wheat quiet; No. 2 Chicago at 91c. Barley in fair demand; up-lake Canada $1 02@1 05.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 7.—Cotton dull and unchanged; middling upland 17¾c; middling 16¾c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, November 7.—Cotton dull and prices drooping; middling upland 16¾c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, November 7, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor's, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Thursday, Oct. 31	1,150	2,700	2,400	90	....
Friday, Nov. 1	1,600	1,500	....	50	....
Saturday, Nov. 2	160	1,000	300	15	....
Sunday, Nov. 4	750	2,000	1,000	....	....
Monday, Nov. 4	2,050	1,200	1,200	....	....
Tuesday, Nov. 5	600	1,800	1,200	....	....
Wednesday, Nov. 6	1,000	3,700	2,400	....	....
Total	8,960	13,900	10,500	70	221
Last week	9,940	17,700	15,800	125	221

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor's, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Thursday, Oct. 31	2,700	2,400	2,400	45	....
Friday, Nov. 1	1,200	1,200	600	15	....
Saturday, Nov. 2	1,650	2,900	400	15	....
Monday, Nov. 4	750	2,000	1,000	....	....
Tuesday, Nov. 5	1,560	1,900	800	....	....
Wednesday, Nov. 6	600	1,500	400	....	....
Total	7,180	18,400	9,800	90	....
Last week	9,600	19,500	1,240	90	219

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle for the last week have been fair of though stock, and a little light of those intended for sale here. On last Friday trade closed up firm, and but few cattle remained unsold. Prices, however, were not any higher. This week the market opened on Tuesday morning with a fair number of cattle on sale, at least sufficient to meet the demand, as but few were wanted, scarcely any buyers being present. The holders of stock did not make any great efforts to sell, being convinced that if the few buyers present purchased any it was at prices far below the actual worth of the cattle. With this feeling ruling the yards presented a very dull appearance on Tuesday. On Wednesday the run of cattle intended for sale was light, while there was an increased attendance of buyers. Up till Wednesday at four o'clock there was not a half dozen loads of cattle sold, and the prospects are that the market will rule dull and lower. Buyers are holding off and asking concessions in some instances amounting to fifty per hundred pounds. To-day there were but few cattle on hand, and but few buyers present, and those not disposed to buy. The holders of stock did not make any great efforts to sell, being convinced that if the few buyers present purchased any it was at prices far below the actual worth of the cattle. With this feeling ruling the yards presented a very dull appearance on Tuesday. On Wednesday the run of cattle intended for sale was light, while there was an increased attendance of buyers. Up till Wednesday at four o'clock there was not a half dozen loads of cattle sold, and the prospects are that the market will rule dull and lower. Buyers are holding off and asking concessions in some instances amounting to fifty per hundred pounds. To-day there were but few cattle on hand, and but few buyers present, and those not disposed to buy. Sales were made as follows:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
25	12,340	5 50	1	1,140	2 50
18	18,020	5 00	13	13,420	2 50
5	18,930	3 75	18	12,420	2 50
1	....	3 66	3	1,920	2 50
12	11,190	3 62½	4	3,620	2 50
1	1,450	5 10	4	3,740	2 60
2	1,840	4 00	1	1,040	2 62½
4	4,480	3 87½	25 calves	7,660	4 50
15	9,360	3 00	1	1,010	4 50
13	10,600	4 00	18	18,920	5 00

Cattle Sales.

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
25	29,250	6 00	1	1,070	3 50
18	19,070	6 00	3	3,060	3 50
18	18,040	4 75	1	1,170	4 00
1	890	3 25	4	3,960	3 50
4	4,240	4 00	2	1,750	4 00
6	6,700	5 50	2	2,180	5 00
37	37,020	5 25	2	2,060	3 75

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

32	42,8 0	6 50	1	1,340	5 25
18	21,530	5 25	16	18,860	4 50
1	740	3 25	19	9,930	4 00
3	3,580	3 50	18	16,20	4 50
24	23,320	4 50	1	1,000	3 25
1	1,770	4 50	1	1,000	3 50
2	2,760	5 00	2	2,500	5 12

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

18	20,000	5 25	2	2,100	4 50
18	18,760	5 50	1	1,070	4 25
1	1,320	4 75	13	12,740	4 00
1	1,000	3 50	28	26,660	3 50
18	18,970	4 00	23	21,200	3 75
20	21,440	4 00	23	24,400	4 00
20	20,220	5 50	1	1,200	4 50
2	1,960	4 25	10	9,220	4 00
20	16,310	3 25	2	2,000	2 50
20	18,410	4 75	18	17,100	4 00
1	42,70	6 50	19	19,700	4 25
1	1,080	4 25	2	2,020	3 00
19	19,180	5 12	2	2,060	4 00
2	2,810	5 25	1	2,260	6 00

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

19	20,070	5 50	4	3,270	3 50
28 calves	9,010	6 50	1	21,700	5 50
18	20,280	4 50	19	11,280	4 50
1	1,130	3 50	3	2,730	3 50
5	5,480	4 00	4	950	5 00
20	19,500	4 00	20	19,520	3 50
18	22,170	5 00	8	7,140	3 25
1	14,200	4 00	27	25,530	3 00
1	1,220	2 75			

ORR, WILLIAMS & LOUGHRY SOLD

33	39,460	4 75	62	59,960	4 62
29	29,490	6 70	19	18,550	4 50
16	15,040	4 20			

Hogs.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
92	8,260	4 65	39	9,200	4 25
1	360	4 75	11	1,570	4 50
27	6,650	4 50	21	4,240	4 60

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

42	12,240	4 65	4	220	4 85
68	19,140	4 70	10	2,300	4 85
12	2,770	4 75	6	1,630	4 85
21	6,050	4 40	42	11,710	4 85
58	15,710	4 85	56	15,410	4 85
18	15,000	4 90	8	2,140	4 85
40	11,240	4 90	10	2,940	4 90
43	10,580	4 90	20	5,960	4 20
3	640	4 90	87	24,040	4 90
18	20,064	4 85	71	19,060	4 85
76	24,950	4 90	24	6,180	4 90
108	28,920	4 90	11	3,260	5 00
1	12,920	4 90	37	81,170	4 90
31	9,581	4 70	25	6,860	4 70
41	14,860	4 70	13	3,750	4 90
58	16,050	5 00	12	17,170	5 15
58	20,460	5 25	110	40,180	5 15
9	3,010	4 60	45	14,250	5 00
44	20,300	4 90	78	24,350	4 80
108	24,860	4 80	10	2,310	4 80

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

9	1,920	4 25	19	4,360	4 30
27	6,850	4 20	52	12,040	4 30
54	14,960	4 50	45	9,830	4 30
55	15,380	4 75	20	3,050	4 80

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

86	24,340	4 80	61	23,020	4 70
58	16,930	4 90	51	12,400	4 75
66	14,170	4 75	11	2,370	4 75
18	5,020	4 30	24	6,080	4 40
111	24,450	4 30	49	11,170	4 30
100	22,980	4 40	7	1,730	4 40
102	21,290	4 60	54	14,450	4 85
50	12,270	4 60	21	5,410	4 20
99	22,650	4 60	31	6,920	4 30
53	14,330	4 40	63	17,180	4 40
86	20,470	4 80	91	23,560	4 50
57	14,710	4 60	96	25,660	5 00
58	15,320	4 60	188	49,650	5 00
51	15,920	4 60	41	11,800	4 50
97	25,620	4 75	14	2,990	4 60
98	27,900	5 10	60	14,410	4 80
108	27,010	4 90	32	25,790	4 90
70	5,020	4 85	14	2,860	4 70
70	20,430	4 85	41	12,230	4 80
94	11,900	5 00	110	26,860	4 80
18	4,750	5 00	10	1,910	4 80
17	1,520	5 50			

HEDGES, HUFF & CO SOLD

119	22,50	4 45	1	10,640	4 65
81	16,470	4 60	50	16,900	4 60
81	7,540	4 60	8	2,350	4 60
81	24,960	4 75	63	14,270	4 65
75	15,230	4 40	1	1,850	4 50
40	12,680	4 45	112	26,070	4 75
40	22,000	4 30	5	17,850	4 50
26	9,000	4 25	26	4,220	4 60
105	26,650	4 90	54	22,360	4 85
181	22,320	4 90	31	8,300	4 30
34	8,540	4 25	61	18,170	4 50
11	2,450	4 12	94	24,850	5 00
81	18,900	5 00	16	4,050	4 75
40	12,800	5 00	60	13,960	4 85
4	1,080	5 00	20	4,500	4 70
102	24,020	4 65	8	2,310	4 35
93	21,980	4 80	54	12,300	4 80
52	11,860	4 80			

ORR, WILLIAMS & LOUGHRY SOLD

110	21,790	4 45	16	1,290	4 30
15	3,380	4 50	97	25,150	4 40
61	11,460	4 60	107	24,180	4 50
51	14,070	4 45	48	13,990	4 85
105	26,300	4 90	54	22,360	4 85
89	27,110	4 75	336	76,250	4 90
46	12,710	4 80			

Sheep.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
182	17,500	5 50	129	10,030	4 75
109	9,800	4 50	171	15,120	4 75
206	16,720	5 00	15	1,80	6 50
109	16,620	5 25	1	150	6 50

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

67 head	2 50	80	head	1	75
76	1 75	97	50	1	50
78	4,810	4 80	99	9,410	5 50
164	14,800	4 75	67	6,180	5 00

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

211	17,80	5 40	198	16,340	4 50
117	17,400	5 40	198	16,510	4 70
151	15,110	5 40	69	6,760	4 60
151	13,040	5 30	248	21,250	4 50
136	8,580	5 60	205	17,060	5 70

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, & CO. SOLD

19	1,560	5 25	196	17,620	5 00
182	15,650	5 00	197	17,250	5 00
203	17,400	5 00	144	10,230	5 00
1,267	114,849	5 50	40	per head	1 50
171	17,570	5 50	40	per head	1 50
171	18,790	5 15	343	31,500	5 25
182	16,480	6 00			

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

40	3,250	4 60	45	3,780	4 62
176	per head	2 75	198	17,730	5 30

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, November 7, 1872.

The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifier—50 cases at	$7 50 @ case.
Less quantity	7 75 @ case.
Philadelphia Lye	7 25 @ case.
Less quantity	7 75 @ case.
Potash—50 cases (delivered in Phila.)	7 00 @ case.
Less quantity	8 50 @ case.
Bi carb soda—kegs	4½c @ lb.
Less quantity	4½c @ lb.
Sal soda—kegs	3½c @ lb.
Less quantity	3½c @ lb.
Sal soda—25 bbls	3½c @ lb.
Less quantity	3½c @ lb.
Caustic soda—10 drums	8½c @ lb.
Less quantity	8½c @ lb.
Copperas—20 bbls	1½c @ lb.
Less quantity	2 c @ lb.
Porous alum—10 bbls	3½c @ lb.
Less quantity	4 c @ lb.
Sulphuric—20 carboys	2½c @ lb.
Muriatic acid	3½c @ lb.
Nitric acid	15c @ lb.
Chloride calcium	2½c @ lb.
Pure alumina	10c @ lb.
Lemon Alum	8½@9c @ lb.
Terms, cash in 30 days.	

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, MICH., November 7.—Wheat steady; extra $1 75; No 1, $1 66; amber $1 46. Corn dull and declined to 35c. Oats dull and declined to 28@28c.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, November 7, 1872.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Drug gists:

Acid,					
Acetic	lb	17	@	20	
Citric	lb	1 55	@	1 60	
Oxalic	lb	....	@	36	
Tartaric	lb	66	@	68	
Alcohol,	gall	1 95	@	2 20	
Aloes,					
Cape	lb	....	@	20	
Socot.	lb	....	@	60	
Am. Carb	lb	34	@	36	
Aqua	lb	12	@	14	
Arabella	lb	70	@	75	
Ashes	lb	....	@	....	
Bal. Copa	lb	6	@	6½	
Bal. Gona	lb	85	@	90	
Bay. Rum	gall	3 50	@	4 00	
Berries,					
Cassia	lb	41	@	43	
Cubebs	lb	1 60	@	1 65	
Juniper	lb	10	@	12	
Prickly Ash	lb	45	@	55	
Black Leaf,					
Buchu	lb	2 60	@	2 65	
Sweet	lb	11	@	12	
Cantharides	lb	17	@	18	
Blue Mass	lb	....	@	73	
Blue Vit	lb	135	@	140	
Borax ref	lb	36	@	38	
Brime salt	lb	2½	@	3	
Flor Sal	lb	5½	@	6	
Calomel A	lb	....	@	1 80	
English	lb	....	@	1 62	
Camp ref	lb	48	@	52	
Canthar's	lb	....	@	2 00	
Cham. Ger	lb	....	@	1 50	
Roman	lb	47	@	52	
Chlorof'm	lb	1 37	@	1 44	
Cloves	lb	32	@	34	
Cochineal	lb	34	@	36	
Con lye case	lb	....	@	8 00	
Corrosive sub	lb	2½	@	2 75	
Cream Tar	lb	45	@	47	
Cubebs	lb	21	@	23	
Dudbear	lb	25	@	45	
Digey Ex	lb	10	@	12	
Ed. Nit spt	lb	38	@	42	
Epsom Salts	lb	3	@	4	
Ext Logw	lb	12	@	12½	
Ext Cala	lb	48	@	50	
Italian	lb	....	@	35	
Jamaica	lb	....	@	40	
Pastic chi	lb	3	@	4	
Gulls Ang	lb	3	@	4	
Gum,					
Arabic sts	lb	30	@	40	
1st White	lb	55	@	65	
Myrrh Th	lb	....	@	....	
Shellac	lb	58	@	62	
Trag Cris	lb	40	@	50	
Flake	lb	90	@	1 00	
Hoffm's A	lb	1 30	@	1 40	
Indigo Ma	lb	1 35	@	1 40	
Span Fly	lb	1 40	@	1 50	
Iodine res	lb	....	@	12 00	
Indigo Ber	lb	7	@	8	
Ipe Chipd	lb	3	@	4	
Lace	lb	72	@	80	
Madder	lb	18	@	20	
Magne cal	lb	75	@	1 40	
Carb	lb	....	@	1 50	
Simons S	lb	....	@	97	
Lond pul	lb	5 70	@	6 00	
Calm No 1	lb	....	@	1 28	
Oil,					
Bergamot	lb	5 80	@	6 00	
Castor	lb	21	@	23	
Cinnam	lb	....	@	2 70	
Cloves	lb	2 60	@	2 80	
Cod liver	gal	2 00	@	2 05	
Lemon	lb	6 00	@	6 40	
Linseed	gall	85	@	90	
Neats f	gall	1 15	@	1 60	
Olive	gall	1 75	@	2 50	
—quarts	doz	6 62	@	10 00	
—pints	doz	3 50	@	5 00	
Origan	lb	75	@	1 25	
Peppert	lb	4 75	@	5 00	
Rosemary	lb	1 00	@	1 20	
Sassafras	lb	1 10	@	1 30	
Sperm	gall	2 60	@	2 65	
Wintergreen	lb	3 00	@	3 25	
Winter Strn	lb	....	@	6 25	
Opium Tr	lb	9 15	@	9 30	
P Paris bbl	lb	4 00	@	4 75	
Paris	lb	....	@	....	
Bichrom	lb	28	@	30	
Chlorate	lb	31	@	36	
Iodide	lb	8 50	@	8 80	
Prussiate	lb	....	@	45@48	
Gum salp	oz	2 65	@	2 70	
Rochs	lb	25	@	30	
Root					
Alkanet	lb	....	@	....	
Ginger R L	lb	....	@	....	
Jalap	lb	....	@	....	
Ipecac pow	lb	....	@	2 30	
Rhubarb	lb	....	@	....	
Ipecac pow	lb	15	@	18	
Sarsaparilla	lb	20	@	25	
Senega	lb	65	@	70	
Valer'n	lb	....	@	1 40	
Salts					
Epsom	lb	....	@	3	
Glauber	lb	....	@	2	
Nitre	lb	....	@	15	
Rochelle	lb	....	@	45	
Soda	lb	....	@	6	
Bi Carb	lb	7½	@	8½	
Soap Cast	lb	14	@	17	
Castile	lb	20	@	22	
Sugar Lit	lb	70	@	75	
Varnish					
Copal	gall	1 50	@	2 25	
Japan	gall	90	@	1 10	
Damar	gall	1 60	@	2 20	
Ven Red	lb	3½	@	....	

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, November 8, 1872.

REMARKS.—We have nothing very new to furnish on crude as in regard to this article. The prices in the oil regions have evidently touched bottom. Parker's is quoted at $4 10@4 30, an advance of five cents per barrel. For prices in other parts of the oil country, see our dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was a quiet one, as holders were not disposed to make concessions to meet the views of buyers. The result was we did not learn of any transactions. Philadelphia, for any delivery this year, 23¼; F. O. B. here, 23c.

(By Western Union Line.)

TITUSVILLE, November 7.—The oil market says: The success of the pooling plan agreed upon here is assured, as fifty-five barrels, equal to eighty-three and a-third per cent from prices fixed by the producers, will constitute a run. The transactions to-day, at figures agreed upon by the producers, were light, but an improvement may be looked for. Outside transactions were 2,200 barrels, at 4 30 for less, there having been no sales of Pennsylvania pipe a $4 25 at Oil City. The quotations in effect to-day are $4 25 asked. Pr nsaction down this river were limited, and little offering, the holders of large farms to part with their crop, thinking

THE VERY LATEST.

Railroad Horrors.

The Scenes Near Scranton, Pa.

Car Precipitated Over an Embankment One Hundred and Ninety feet---Another Completely Wrecked.

EIGHT PERSONS INSTANTLY KILLED —THIRTY-FOUR WOUNDED, SIX FATALLY.

SCRANTON, Pa., November 7.—Late evening, about five o'clock, as a construction train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad was nearing Hampton crossing, about two miles from here, a frightful accident occurred. The trains was backing down toward this city, and had on board about thirty-five laborers, most of whom were in the caboose at the end of the train. When near New Hampton crossing the caboose struck a large boulder, which had fallen upon the track. The engine being at the other end of the train, the engineer could not see the trouble, and pushed the caboose over an embankment, and it fell a distance of one hundred and ninety feet into the creek at its foot. John Clark, John McNally, Michael Kelly, James Hughes, John Hughes, James Garraghan and Thos. Philbin were instantly killed, and sixteen others severely injured, four of whom will probably die.

SCRANTON, Pa., November 7.—An accident occurred this evening at 6:30 on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, just below this city. The Quehanna Wilkesbarre accommodation train left Scranton and Wilkesbarre accommodation train left this city fifteen minutes late. When it reached a point about half a mile below the depot a rail broke and threw the hind car from the track. It was dragged about two hundred yards, when it went over a embankment and struck the abutment of a culvert, wrecking the car. Mrs. Evans, of Springbrook, was instantly killed, and James Kelley, of Plymouth, so badly injured that he cannot recover. Miss Griffith, of Minera, is believed to be fatally injured, and twenty-seven others more or less hurt, but only a few seriously.

GEN. MEADE.

Respect to His Memory—General Order from Gen. Sherman,

PHILADELPHIA, November 7.—The flags are at half mast on the Custom House and public buildings, in respect to the memory of the late Gen. Meade.

At a meeting of the Commercial Exchange to-day appropriate resolutions were passed relative to the death of General Meade. The Mayor submitted a message to Councils recommending that appropriate action be taken.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 7.—General Sherman has issued the following order, in which viewing in feeling language the life and services of the late General Meade, and directing General McDowell, at New York, to make all arrangements for the funeral; also directing that at all military posts on that day flags be displayed at half-mast and minute guns fired, and that officers wear the usual badge of mourning.

It is understood that either General A. A. Terry, now commanding the Department of the South, or E. R. S. Canby, commanding the Department of the Columbia, will be appointed Major General, in place of General Meade, deceased.

General Sherman has also telegraphed to General McDowell to proceed to Philadelphia and consult Mrs. Meade in regard to arrangements for the funeral of her late husband. General Grant will attend the funeral.

VESSEL WRECKED.

Twenty-one of the Crew and Two Passengers Lost

CITY OF MEXICO, November 1, via HAVANA.—By the wreck of the steamer Veracruz, on the Tampico bar, twenty-one of the crew and two passengers were lost. The captain, twenty-six of the crew and a few passengers saved themselves by the yawl and wandered after wandering in the woods for four days.

A German Count in St. Louis.

The St. Louis *Republican* states that Count von Wimpfin, who took part in the late Franco-Prussian war, having squandered a handsome fortune in that city. After the close of the war the Count frequented the gambling houses at Weisbaden and Baden-Baden, where he managed to lose a large fortune. His father, a German nobleman of great wealth, gave him \$5,000 with which to start for this country. On his arrival in New York he resumed his habit of squandering money, and when he started for a tour through the South his pockets were not too heavily laden. He finally landed in Mexico penniless, but secured a position as Captain in the Mexican army, and became an intimate friend of Juarez. He was taken prisoner by the enemy, but made his escape at Matamoras, traveling on foot to Galveston, Texas, getting food by begging from door to door, and sleeping on the open prairie. After hardships innumerable he reached New Orleans again penniless, but succeeded in replenishing his purse by giving a piano concert. The noble wanderer next visited Chicago, and then proceeded to the Northern Pacific Railroad, on which he was employed some weeks, but failed to get any pay. He fell sick at Port McLean, almost destitute of clothing and without money. Capt. B. Johnson, of the steamboat Silver Lake, a liberal hearted, generous man, gave the Count a free ride on his boat to Sioux City, at which place he secured for him a railroad pass to Omaha. At the latter city he found employment, and remained a few months. Finding nothing to do there he went to St. Louis, where he now is. He can draw on his father for any reasonable amount when he wishes to go home, but prefers to "rough it" a while longer in America.

Japan and Corea—The Impending War.

If there is any truth in the figures given by the New York *Tribune* with regard to the military resources of Corea and Japan, a war between these two powers will be a tolerably serious affair. Corea is credited with a population of 12,000,000, a standing army of 640,000 men and a navy of 200 vessels. Japan has a population four times as large, and many of her soldiers are armed with the most effective weapons used by the Western nations. They are a courageous people, and their civil dissensions have taught them at least the elements of the art of war. At this distance the cause of the quarrel is not entirely clear. It seems that from a very remote period the Tycoon of Japan exacted tribute from Corea. During the late revolution the payment was stopped and the Tycoon was no longer recognized as the head of his dynasty that he did not resort to compulsory measures. Since matters have quieted down at home the Japanese government has demanded that after the arrears due from its tributaries. Corea has been asked to pay up, but has refused, saying she owes nothing, and at the same time presents a counter claim for all that has been exacted since the invasion by Taico, in the sixteenth century. We greatly suspect that there is not money enough in the world to satisfy Corea's claim for indemnity, if interest is exacted, and that a fight is inevitable from a sheer want of means to avert it.

IS a late number of *Nature*, Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace reviews a work recently published in Paris, "Etudes sur les Facultes Mentales des Animaux comparees a celles de l'homme," by Mr. Houzeau. Mr. Wallace says that though these two large volumes cannot be compared with the works of Darwin or Spencer, they contain "a mass of curious facts, acute observations, and sometimes reasoning, which fully entitles its author to take high rank among philosophical naturalists." The reviewer quotes from section 5, on "ideas," some striking instances of the "rapprochement" of some of the lower animals to man. One of the most remarkable is that of a dog, who, "go mad, but we do not remember a recorded case of idiocy among them. "M. Houzeau says he had an idiotic dog which could not feed itself, and which behaved in an altogether strange and silly manner, but the most curious thing was that its puppies observed its mental incapacity, and acted accordingly. From the time she ceased sucking it she took great pains to provide its food, whether it dead birds or pieces of meat, which she had never done, even for a single one of her other puppies. Now," as the author points out, on any theory this must be considered reasoning on the part of the mother. From his study of the animals kept at the Paris zoological scale, M. Houzeau is of opinion that we should utilize the apes by making slaves of them.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, November 7.—River ten foot six inches and falling. Arrived—Kate Putnam, Wheeling. Departed—Kate Putnam, Wheeling.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 7.—The river has fallen two inches, leaving five feet eight inches in the canal, and three feet eight inches in the falls. Arrived—Courier and Duck and barges. Departed—Courier, Clarence, Dunleith and barges, Pittsburgh, Courier, Clarence, Evansville, Memphis, Wild Duck, St. Louis. All passed through the canal.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, November 7.—The river is swelling slowly, with eleven inches on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and pleasant—Shelby.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 7.—Arrived—Kellogg and barges, New Orleans; John A. Scudder, Vicksburg; Sultana and barges, Lake Superior, Keokuk; Keithsburg, Peoria; Gardenia and barges, Davenport; Ella Swain, Memphis. Departed—Alice, N. W. Orleans; Fanny Lewis, Vicksburg; Dictator, Cairo; Memphis, Memphis; St. Johns, Keokuk. River rising slowly. Clear and warm.

Cairo.

CAIRO, November 7.—Arrived—Commonwealth, Iron Mountain, Memphis; Lady Gay, Cincinnati; Red Rover, St. Louis; Bostona, Red River; Ruby and Commonwealth, New Orleans. The river has risen one foot.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, November 7.—Arrived—Mary Miller and Peru. Up—Rob. Mitchell. Cloudy and cool. River falling.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 7.—Arrived—Carrie V. Kountz, St. Louis. No departures. Unchanged and all day.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., November 7.—Cattle—receipts to day, including 24 cars reported to arrive Saturday, 172 cars, against 210 cars same time last week. The market was more than two days heavy, with prices and the feeling slightly improved; but this is more to be attributed to a scarcity of stock than to any real improvement in prices. About 900 head were disposed of. Sales of 94 Indiana steers, 1,315 lbs, at \$5 50@5 75; 36 Ohio, 1,050 to 1,402 lbs, at \$4 50@5 00; 75 Illinois, 1,200 lbs, at \$5 25@5 50; 23 Canada, 1,302 lbs, at \$5 25; 94 Michigan, 1,050 to 1,403 lbs, at \$4 75@5 12½; 93 Illinois, 1,050 to 1,402 lbs, at \$4 75@5 00; 26 Canadas, 1,300 lbs, at \$5 25; 19 State oxen, 1,350 lbs, at \$5 50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to day 12,800, mainly the total for the week thus far; 12,800, against 10,400 same time last week. The market was active yesterday's prices ruling. Sales of 327 Michigan sheep, 73 to 95 lbs, at \$5 50; 116 Ohio, 79 to 84 lbs, at \$5 12½; 154 Canada lambs, 72 to 84 lbs, at \$6 25@7 37½; 3,000 Canada sheep at \$5 75@6 00.

Hogs—Receipts to day, making the total for the week thus far 27,600, against 15,600 same time last week. The market was dragging at 10c per cwt. off. Sales of 200 at \$5 75@5 90; 84 at \$6 00; 60 Michigan, 250 lbs, at \$4 65; 85 Indiana, 300 lbs, at \$4 90.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, November 7.—The cattle market was rather slow, though more active than on the day previous by and common to medium were a shade firmer. The very best cattle sold to-day were at \$6@6 50. First quality rated first quality at \$4 75@5 00, and medium or good fair quality at \$3 75@4 75. Receipts were 2,050, of which 1,852 Hogs. The market was only moderately active; sales of 1 car prime at \$5 62½; 1 car at \$5 50; 1 car common and stillers at \$5 25@5 00. Receipts 3,466 Sheep—There was a full supply and good were in demand while common were slow. Fair to extra sold at \$4 25@5 50. Receipts 4,277.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, Ill., November 7.—Cattle—Receipts 1,650, market very dull, the only sales being a few stockers and feeders at \$3@3 50. Shipments 1,419. Hogs—Receipts 15,775. Market at \$5 00@5 50. Shipments 7,846. Sheep—Receipts 1,650. Market fair and demand good; sales at \$4.

COTTON MARKETS.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, November 7.—Cotton dull and heavy; or dinary 16½c; good ordinary 16½@16½c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, November 7.—Cotton in fair demand; middling 16½c.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, November 7.—Cotton offerings fair; middling 16½c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, November 7.—Cotton dull; middling 16½c.

THE NEGRO.

His Education and Improvement.

General Armstrong, the most prominent character of the blacks at the South, writes from Virginia to *Old and New*. He says: The efforts at enlightenment of the freedmen have so far amounted to but little. The Freedmen's Bureau, out of its $18,000,000, expended $3,500,000 only for educational purposes. The exhausted Southern States could not do much; while Northern liberality expended about $4,000,000. The total outlay, divided among nearly five million of people, during a period of ten years, show an annual outlay of less than a dollar for each teachable youth. Since emancipation, the negro child has had less than a tenth of the advantages enjoyed by the New England child. So low was the starting point, and so meager has been the aid, that no considerable change has taken place. The real result has been a general mental quickening, a thirst for knowledge on the part of the young, and a desire for better things. The stolid contentedness of degradation has been broken up, and strong aspirations have been created. The lowly and often despised labors of negro teachers have saved the country from the disasters that befell the West India Islands after emancipation by reason of neglect to furnish instruction when the ex-slaves were eager for it. There they relapsed into barbarism, commerce decayed, and wide-spread ruin broods over those islands. At the present time, some of the Southern States are providing by taxation for systems of education. Virginia has done the least in the good work, and a universal system is only a question of time.

Gen. Dix's Celebrated Order, "Shoot Him on the Spot."

In an interview with a *Herald* reporter, the other day, Gen. Dix gave the following account of his celebrated order in which occurred the words, "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot": "Well," said General Dix, "I had been, of course, but a short time in charge of the Treasury Department, and we were afraid of loosing our revenue cutters in the chief Southern ports. I had already sent Mr. Jones, who belonged to one of the bureaus of the department, down, with certain instructions to save them at all hazards. When he reached New Orleans he telegraphed me the condition of affairs there and of the determination on the part of the Southerners there to hoist the Confederate flag on the cutter Robert McClellan, stationed there. He asked me for advice, and it was evening, perhaps seven o'clock, when I received his dispatch. I was alone, in my office in the Treasury, and I at once wrote the order of which you speak. It was done off hand, and the most definite idea I had regarding it at the time was that I picked up a very bad pen to write it with, and that the pen gave me so much trouble that I mis-pelled the word 'Treasury' and cut two a's in it. I then called in one of the clerks and told him to make a copy of the dispatch and forward it. He did so, and I put the original draft, as I did with all originals, in my drawer. Some time afterward, when I was looking through my papers, preparatory to leaving the department, I came across this draft and I thought that, as it had made so much noise, I would keep it. This is now in my possession of my son, the rector of Trinity church."

A YOUNG lady in St. Louis has just received information of the death in Cuba of her affianced, an officer of high rank in the Spanish army, who left a will giving her all his fortune, amounting to over half a million dollars.

THE New York *Express* tells of a dog with a taste for music. It is of the diminutive King Charles breed, with silken black ears. It occupied a seat throughout Rubenstein's concert last Saturday, ever and anon wagging its head in approval.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage November 7, 1872.

	Cents.
John R. Bell, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Peter Gorman, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Miss Fannie M. Blackburn, Cabotsville, Pa.	3
Wm. Yerks & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Geo. W. Hepp, Sitz, Pa.	3
Mr. Woodruff, Columbus, Ohio	3
Wm. Rowe, Troy, City	3
Mrs. E. C. Grant, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Miss Annie Bosworth, Indiana	3
Henry Vegie, New York, N. Y.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

The Streets Deserted—Only One Line of Passenger Railway Cars Running Yesterday—Probably None To-day—No Change in the Disease.

The disease so prevalent among the horses gained considerably yesterday, and many teams were seen drawn from work. The streets presented a most deserted appearance. The decrease in the number of wagons, carts, drays, carriages, &c., from the level of the previous day was perfectly astonishing. Not ox teams put in an appearance, and the increase in hand express carts and wheelbarrows was most apparent. At the livery and private stables there was a like diminution in the condition of the horses. Some are improving and others are growing worse. Several deaths are reported on the streets, but they could be traced to no reliable source.

The disease is still spreading rapidly in Allegheny, and from present appearances, nearly all the horses in the city will be affected by to-morrow. All the saw-mills in Allegheny, yesterday filed a bill in equity, in the Court of Common Pleas, against Andrew D. Miller, to restrain him from building and operating an oil refinery. Miller owns a lot on the opposite side of Washington street, upon which are the tanks of the oil refinery, which formerly belonged to the Hutchinson Oil and Refining Company, but which was partially destroyed by fire in September, 1871. He is now about to rebuild the refinery, enlarging its capacity, and making the necessary arrangements for refining and storing oil on the premises. The bill alleges that, since the destruction of the old refinery, and its virtual abandonment, many dwellings have been erected in the immediate vicinity, which has now become a populous neighborhood; that the business of refining and storing oil within the limits of Allegheny city, as prohibited by an ordinance passed February 23, 1872; that the defendants have engaged in refining and storing four tanks of the capacity of about three thousand barrels each, for the purpose of storing crude petroleum, and are building one hundred feet long by sixty feet wide for the purpose of storing oil in barrels, and a capacity of sixteen feet in diameter and sixteen or eighteen feet high, with other facilities and appurtenances for refining and storing oil; that he is also arranging to transport oil from the works, by the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, by means of a switch or tunnel out from the main tracks on Preble street to the refinery; that the petroleum, either in tanks or barrels, is an inflammable material, and liable to explode by contact with the smallest spark of fire; that the danger to life and property, and that it is utterly impossible for the plaintiff to guard against the danger in consequence of such explosion, owing to the close proximity of his foundry. It is further stated that there were at least four explosions in the old refinery. The people at the several lodges from teams have fallen about sixty per cent, while the receipts from pedestrians have increased about twenty per cent. In fact almost every branch of trade has been affected. The impression, however, that the disease is spreading rapidly